The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5842. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Railway Land Legislation in the Senate.

Persons Interested in the Recent Pacific Grant.

Western Interests Operating to Change the Tax Bill.

Red Cloud's Ground of Opposition to Fort Fetterman.

Whisky Drinking, Abuse of Squaws and Other Bad Work.

The Latest Railroad Grant of Land—Central Branch of the Union Pacific—The Interested Parties—Western Whisky Interests and the Tax and Tariff Bill—The Missing Packages of Greenbacks—The Bounty Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The passage, yesterday, by the Senate of the bill for the relief of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company again takes out of that body one of the questions about which there has been a long and bitter controversy. One Relief bill was passed two years ago but failed in the House. The present bill will go into that branch with the support of its own Railroad Committee and seems likely enough to succeed. This road got certain rights under the acts of July, 1862 and July, 1864, of which it claims that it has been deprived by the rulings of the Interior Department, under the act of June, 1866, against the passage of which it formerly remonstrated. It has built its line from Atchison to a point 100 miles north of west, out in Kansas, and now asks such legislation as will enable it to form a connection with the line of the Union Pacific, just west of Fort Kearney. It asserts that it is entitled to a subsidy of Government bonds, but now proposes to compromise on a gift of twenty sections of land per mile for its extension. The peculiar feature in connection with the grant is that it will largely give the road the even-numbered instead of the odd-numbered sections. This result is due to the fact that the odd-numbered ones have been given to the so called St. Joe and Denver Road, which lies to the northward at a varying distance of twelve to thirty miles from the proposed line of the Central Branch. The bill was opposed on four grounds, viz.: By those who object to any further railroad grants at present; by Mr. ROSS, who wants the Central Branch to make other connections than those it proposes to make; by Mr. THAYER, who wanted to have the lands it would get in Nebraska for companies in which his people are directly interested, and by Mr. SHERMAN and others who objected that all the land in the strip, 50 miles wide by 200 miles long, except such as is now in the hands of settlers, would pass into the control of railroad corporations. Mr. HOWARD produced a paper showing that the Central Branch, and the St. Joe Roads had come to such an agreement as would prevent any clashing there, and Mr. TIPTON secured a little amendment, which, he said, would prevent any trouble with the Nebraska roads. The bill was carried through on the ground that the Central Branch is entitled to some relief. If it passes the House, the road, when built, will furnish a feeder to the Union Pacific from St. Louis and Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Among the persons most deeply interested in the line, which by the bill gets something like two million acres of land, are the Governor of Massachusetts, George S. Hale, Nathaniel Thayer, J. W. Brooks and R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston; John A. Stewart, Wm. C. Wetmore, A. S. Barnes, Henry Day and E. H. Nichols, of New-York, and Erastus Corning, of Albany.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Tax and Tariff bill was further considered by the Senate Finance Committee on Saturday, but progress upon it is slow, because Messrs. WILLIAMS and WARNER are so much engaged with the special San Domingo Committee. Parties representing the Western whisky interest are here and asking from the Committee certain modifications in existing laws. They represent that the twenty-five cent stamp tax authorized by the act of July, 1868, yields but about $780,000 annually; the one per cent. tax on sales of rectifiers and wholesale dealers, about $1,333,000, and the fifty cents per barrel tax on rectifiers about $566,000. They argue that these taxes are vexatious, and, to some extent, unequal, and that to abolish them would be an advantage to the Government as well as to the manufacturers, and they say that if the revenue cannot be spared it would be far better to increase from $4 to $6 the special tax per barrel at distilleries. This change, they hold, would not decrease the actual revenue more than $176,000 annually, while the apparent deficiency would be more than made good by saving on reduction of officers and a decrease in the expenses of collection. They state further that a single large tax is much less irksome and burdensome than such a multiplication of small taxes as are imposed under existing laws. The Committee do not yet say what they will do in the matter. The opinion expressed in some quarters that they will divide the pending bill and report one Tax bill and one Tariff bill is spoken of by some of the members as wholly without foundation.

BOUNTIES.

The little Bounty bill, which goes to the White House to-morrow for the President's signature, simply extends to the 1st of next December the time for presenting claims for additional bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, and it was stated in the Senate that it would not affect more than two or three hundred persons.

THE MISSING TEN-DOLLAR GREENBACKS.

The officials of Gen. SPINNER's office in the Treasury are a good deal mystified by the sudden disappearance of two bundles of ten-dollar notes of the new issue of greenbacks, aggregating $20,000, which disappeared yesterday afternoon from one of the rooms of his Bureau. These bundles were received yesterday morning from the Printing Division, and at 2 o'clock, were lying on a table in the room from which they disappeared. About that time two ladies and a gentleman visited the room and were shown through it by the official in charge, to whom one of the ladies was well known. Two young men followed this party into the room, the official thinking they belonged to the same party. One of the two looked around a little and walked past the table where the bundles of money were lying, while the other somewhat insolently stepped up to the colored woman who was watching the table, and asked her some impertinent questions. She responded with proper spirit, and the two immediately left the room. The loss of the money was not discovered until nearly an hour afterward, and the theory of the clerks and officials is that the money was stolen by one of these fellows at the moment while the other was talking with the colored woman. The ladies and gentlemen at work in the room, about one hundred in number, were all kept last night until after 11 o'clock, and a thorough search and recount of the money was made. Detectives have been busily engaged all day in working up the matter.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The new City Government will be inaugurated to-morrow. Mayor EMERY will have one or two majority in the upper, and a very large majority in the lower branch of the Councils. It is expected that there will be a very general change in the officials about the City Hall, and in other departments of the City Government within a short time, and a considerable crowd of "dead beats" and ward "bummers" will be given an opportunity to make a living by their own exertions, if possible.

PERSONAL.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General and Vice-Admiral PORTER are now all absent from the city. The President is expected back on Tuesday morning, if he does not go from Pennsylvania to West Point, in which case he will be absent until near the end of the week. Secretary BOUTWELL is not expected back until Thursday or Friday, and Secretary BELKNAP may return on Wednesday. Commissioner DELANO is confined to his bed by severe neuralgia. Assistant DOUGLAS has got back and is acting as Commissioner. The Russian Minister and his wife leave for Long Island to-morrow or next day. The Danish Minister and his wife are going to Denmark about the end of this month, to be gone until December.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

In the North Carolina Congressional Districts, COBB, of the First; HEATON, of the Second; DOCKERY, of the Third, and SHOBER, of the Sixth, have been renominated. LASH will probably be renominated in the Fifth, and JONES in the Seventh, while HARRIS, a colored man, takes DEWEESE's place in the Fourth.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Letters received from Denmark show that the Government and statesmen of that country continue to be much mortified at the neglect of the Senate of the United States on the subject of the St. Thomas treaty, that body having two years ago been informed of its ratification by Denmark, and the period for the exchange of ratifications having been several times extended at the request of this Government. The last time expired on the 14th of April. The Senate allowed it to elapse without one word for or against the treaty. The correspondence says the people feel now, as heretofore, that it is a clear breach of international good breeding, and that they have not been treated with the consideration that one friendly Power should show to another. It was supposed that the Senate, at the present session, would take some notice of the matter; but in this there has been disappointment. It seems to be settled that Denmark will make no further movement on that subject, especially in view of the fact that the proposition to purchase was originally made by the Executive Department of this Government, Denmark being reluctant at first to enter into the negotiation. It appears from these letters that the treatment by the Senate is more complained of than would have been the failure to ratify the treaty, and that if the treaty had been promptly acted on, though rejected, this would have left less unfriendly feeling than is now manifested among the Danish people.

THE INDIANS.

Other Delegations Coming—The Bill for Expenses—Red Cloud's Indisposition to be Shown.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has given permission to delegations of the Osage and Pawnee tribes of Indians to come here on business, and one or both parties are expected within the next ten days. To pay the expenses of these parties, as well as the expenses of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail parties, is the object of the bill appropriating $50,000 which was passed by the Senate yesterday. It failed of consideration in the House because of objections, but will probably be passed in a day or two, after some members have made speeches upon it, if they can get a chance. The Secretary and Commissioner of Indian Affairs desired to send all these parties home by the way of New-York, so that they might have an opportunity to see more of our strength and resources. SPOTTED TAIL and his associates are now in New-York for this purpose, but RED CLOUD said at the council yesterday, in pretty plain terms, that he had no desire to go there to see or be seen, but wanted to go home by the most direct route. How the matter will be adjusted with him is not yet determined.

SECRETARY COX ON SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in some conversation yesterday about Indian affairs, declared himself to the effect that it was against our policy to permit the sale of large tracts of public land by treaty, and said he thought there was no constitutional authority for disposing of lands held in occupancy by Indian tribes to railroad companies, or other third parties under treaty stipulations, and he could not favor the making of treaties for such a purpose.

Interview Between Senator Morrill, of Maine, and Red Cloud—Delegate Hooper, of Utah, on the Indians—Red Cloud Coming to New-York.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator MORRILL, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and who had charge of the Indian Appropriation bill, and Delegate HOOPER, of Utah, called yesterday evening on RED CLOUD to pay their respects.

MR. MORRILL'S REMARKS.

The Senator assured RED CLOUD of his profound sympathy with him and his race, and that Congress, the "Great Council," the President and the people would deal justly with the Indians. For his part, he was convinced they had been too much neglected and abused, which operated to the injury of the whites as well as the red men of the West. If RED CLOUD were to go North he would find multitudes of friends who would be glad to take him by the hand and stand by him and his people long after he had left them. The country needs peace alike from the good of the Sioux nation and our own, and he hoped RED CLOUD would be convinced of this when he saw with what warm-hearted interest he would be received by the people of the land.

REPLY OF THE CHIEF.

RED CLOUD thanked him, and said he had received much kindness while here from the big chiefs, but he could not forget his people at home. He was sent here to care for their interests, and he thought of them sleeping and waking, for they were on his heart. He had asked for the removal of Fort Fetterman because it was a curse to his people, and instead of protecting them as the Great Father had told him, it had only brought mischief into his country by whisky-drinking, abusing squaws and other bad work. He hoped there would be no war, and there would not if the whites waited for the Sioux to commence it. His people, having no food, have to hunt, and when they do that they were told they were off their reservation and were shot at. This made trouble, and the Indians get the blame, as they have no writers or papers.

Delegate HOOPER was introduced, and said his people—the Mormons—had crossed and recrossed the Plains for the last twenty-two years through the Sioux country, with their women and children, cattle and goods. In all that time, though more than 80,000 persons, they had never lost a life, an animal or a bale of goods until the railroad was built; since which time they had lost some property on the trains. He felt it his duty to bear this testimony to the good conduct of RED CLOUD and his people toward them.

RED CLOUD thanked him and said he knew the Mormons; they had always talked straight and dealt fairly with his people.

RED CLOUD and his party will leave Washington to-morrow noon for New-York, where they will remain a day or two, and thence proceed directly home. They will be under the charge of Gen. SMITH, in whom they have full confidence. Col. BULLOCK, Mr. BEAUVAIS and JOHN RICHARDS, the interpreter, will accompany the party.

THE VISIT TO NEW-YORK POSTPONED.

The departure of RED CLOUD and his party for York, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been postponed. He desires another conference with the Government authorities, which will probably be granted.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The British Conservatives and Compulsory Education—Fruitless Efforts of Spain to Obtain a King.

LONDON, June 12.—The Conservative members of Parliament held a private meeting on Saturday night and resolved to support the Government's Compulsory Education bill and oppose the amendments offered by Mr. HARCOURT and the National Educational League. Lord DERBY is reported to have promised to desist from opposition to the Irish Land bill, and to seek only to make such amendments as will render the measure acceptable to the House of Lords....The *John Bull*, a weekly journal, publishes a rumor that the Marquis of BUTE is about to abjure Romanism.

MADRID, June 12.—The session of the Cortes, yesterday, was wholly devoted to debate on the election of a monarch, but no result was reached, and hardly any progress has been made since the commencement of the discussion on Monday. The journals generally express dissatisfaction at the dilatory and indecisive character of the proceedings.

The Italian Troubles—A Movement from Austria Threatened—The Bavarian Army.

FLORENCE, June 12.—The *Economista* reports that the correspondence between the Italian and Swiss Governments, on the subject of the threatened invasion of Italy by the adherents of MAZZINI, has assumed a milder tone. A dispatch from Vienna states that a descent of Italian revolutionists from Austrian territory is threatened, and that the Austrian Government is taking measures to guard against the movement.

MUNICH, June 12.—The Minister of War proposes a considerable reduction in the military establishment.

The Turf—Races at Longchamps Yesterday—The Grand Prize of Paris.

PARIS, June 12.—The race for the Paris Prize took place at Longchamps today, and was attended by a vast multitude of spectators from Paris and the surrounding country. The Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial were present, and were received with great enthusiasm. Special interest was taken in the race, as many English and other foreign horses were entered. The prize was won easily by the French filly *Sornette*, with two French colts second and third.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Signed with Paraguay—The Revolution in Entre Rios.

LONDON, June 12.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 23d ult. have been received. Señor PARANHOS, Commissioner of the Brazilian Government, had returned to Asuncion, where he had signed the treaty of peace with Paraguay.

The revolutionary movement in Entre Rios and Uruguay continued.

CUBA.

The Case of the Hornet—Release of the Vessel by Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Cuban privateer *Hornet* has been under seizure since last Fall at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. LEMUS, as Chargé of the Cuban Republic, appeared in the District Court of North Carolina in November last, and claimed the vessel as the property of the Cuban Republic; but Judge BROOKS decided the Court could not take notice of the existence of the Republic of Cuba. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Circuit, but yesterday the President directed the release of the vessel, and all the property seized to Mr. FERNANDO MACIAS, the original purchaser of the vessel from the United States Government, requiring, however, bonds in the sum of $50,000 that the vessel shall not be used to commit hostilities against Spain, nor in any other way, in violation to the Neutrality laws of the United States. Gen. B. F. BUTLER and Hon. W. E. CHANDLER are the sureties upon the bond of Mr. MACIAS. The vessel and other property restored are valued at about $100,000, and the decision of the President to release is the cause of great rejoicing among the friends of the Cuban patriots.

A Divorced Husband Accused of Bigamy and Adultery—A Curious Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 12.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, before Judge ALLISON, an interesting case was heard, the charge being adultery and bigamy, against GILBERT R. RODAN and MARY TULLY. In the year 1833, GILBERT RODAN was married in the City of New-York to CHARLOTTE STAFFORD, and continued to reside with her until 1869—thirty-six years—having by her eight children. In 1869 RODAN, being sexton of Christ Church, in New-York, took up with one MARY TULLY, and left New-York and came to Philadelphia, where they have continued to reside ever since. The adultery with the said MARY TULLY was committed in April, 1869, and June following the decree of divorce was granted, on the application of Mrs. RODAN. A certified copy of the divorce proceedings in New-York, in which it was set forth that the divorce was granted upon proof of the commission of adultery by GILBERT RODAN with MARY TULLY, was read. On behalf of the defendant, his counsel admitted that they had been living together as man and wife, which they really are, the marriage having taken place in October, four months after the decree of divorce. By the New-York statute, as also by the statute of Pennsylvania, it is declared that when a divorce is obtained on the ground of adultery, the guilty party is not permitted to marry during the divorced wife's lifetime. The Judge said that it was clear the decree of divorce separated the husband and wife absolutely, but it was a question, and the only question in the case, whether the Court should not give effect to the New-York statute. If so the defendant, GILBERT RODAN, has been guilty of adultery. The crime of adultery is not indictable or punishable in the State of Pennsylvania unless the offense is committed within its jurisdiction; and there is no evidence of the crime of adultery having been committed in this State. The Court reserved its decision. The second wife is of prepossessing appearance, and about forty years old. RODAN is apparently about fifty-five years of age.

Marine Disaster—Wreck of a Steam-ship in a Fog.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The Northern Transportation Company's steamer *Active*, while on the way from Victoria to San Francisco, was wrecked twenty-two miles south of Cape Mendocino on the 6th of June, during the prevalance of a dense fog. The passengers and a portion of the baggage were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Coopers' Strike in Philadelphia—Remarkable Combustibility of Coopers' Shops.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The coopers of this city are now on a strike. During the week several coopering establishments have been burned. On Friday night two were burned in the lower part of the city, and early this morning a large barrel factory of WILLIAM B. THOMAS, on Twelfth and Willow streets, was entirely destroyed. The building was six stories and 150 feet long, was in an unfinished condition, and contained no stock. One man has been committed for trial for arson.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The International Typographical Union excursionists returned about 4 o'clock this morning, having spent the night on the river, in feasting, toasting, speaking and dancing. All appear delighted with their reception here, and especially with the festivities of last night, which they entered into soon after the *sine die* adjournment. A large number went home today.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steam-ship *Deutschland*, from Bremen May 28 and Northampton May 31, reached this port late Saturday night. Her mails were delivered yesterday, and they contain advices later by two days than those at hand by the *Java*.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of the *Sappho*, has offered to sail the *Cambria* two return matches, each sixty miles to windward and back.

The Naples Assize Court has delivered its sentence upon the band of brigands which captured Messrs. MOENS and MURRAY. The chief, MANZI, and two others, are condemned to death; nine of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, three to twenty-one years' imprisonment, and one to twenty years.

Within the last few days, the following cotton-laden steamers had arrived at Liverpool from Bombay via the Suez Canal: The *Bywell Castle*, with 7,871 bales; the *Breadalbane*, with 6,206 bales; the *Fire Queen*, with 3,958 bales; the *Milbank*, with 5,779 bales, and the *Magdala*, with 7,222 bales.

The Russian nobleman, Count KOUCHELEFF, a man of enormous wealth, and a well-known amateur of art, has just died suddenly at St. Petersburg, from the effects of an apoplectic attack. By his will his vast properties pass to his nephew, and his brother-in-law, the famous spiritualist medium, Mr. DOUGLAS HOME, derives no benefit from that document.

A British Royal Commission is about to be dispatched to Demerara. Complaints have reached the ears of the Colonial Office as to the cruel treatment to which many of the coolies are subjected, and the Government has in consequence determined to institute an official inquiry. One of the Commissioners will be sent out from England, but the others will be selected from the colonial Bar. The planters are loud in their protest against the investigation.

The suppression of the Hotel des Invalides is the object of a bill brought forward in the French Legislative Body by MM. GLAIS-BIZOIN, PELLETAN, and GUYOT-MONTPAYROUX, in these terms: "From the 1st of January, 1871, the Hotel des Invalides shall be abolished. The 900 old soldiers at present living there shall, on their demand, be sent home to their families or received in the charitable establishments of their departments. The present building shall be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, to establish there the offices of his department."

According to a Berlin correspondent of the *Patrie*, the Prussians are about to construct very strong works upon the island of Alsen, which, when completed, will, it is believed, render the position impregnable. These works will comprise three star-shaped forts, with double tiers of guns, and five coast batteries commanding the passage of the Little Belt. All these batteries will be iron-faced and armed with the heaviest ordnance. Operations are also about to commence at Hœrupp Haffe, a wide and deep bay, which it is intended to render capable of receiving and sheltering the Federal fleet. "When these works are completed," adds the *Patrie*, "Prussia, which is already firmly established in the formidable position of Duppel, will have the command of the North Sea, the Baltic, and the Straits."

M. LABOULAYE has requested permission to suspend for a time his course of lectures at the College de France, finding it impossible to obtain a hearing from the excited and noisy assemblages which have recently gathered in his class-room. The offense imputed to M. LABOULAYE is his supposed willingness to have joined the present Ministry, but the opposition to him appears to have proceeded from other than the students under his immediate instruction, a large body of whom have declared their sympathy with and admiration of their maligned Professor. The contest between the two fractions, one opposing and the other supporting the lecturer, has been so animated that M. LABOULAYE considers it useless to prolong a crisis which only entails annoyance and insult upon himself without conferring advantage upon any body of students. The moderate Liberal papers approve M. LABOULAYE's conduct and strongly condemn the violence of those who have rendered necessary the suspension of lectures from one of the most eminent teachers of political science to be found in France.

The subjoined letter from MENOTTI GARIBALDI is published by the Italian journals as having been addressed to the editor of a Bologna organ: "MY DEAR FRIEND: Thanks for your friendly letter. LANZA lied, and with intention, when he represented me as a paladin of the Victor Emmanuel Government. At the same time he had me watched by a Police agent; while the carbineers and the guards were encamped round my house during the three days that the movement lasted. It is unnecessary for me to make my profession of faith as a Republican. I may deplore the excessive impatience of these warm-hearted young men; but to fight against them, and for whom? For that assemblage of thieves and blackguards called the Italian Government? Never. Salute our friends for me, and tell them that my carbine is ready, and that when the fitting moment arrives, I shall be at my post. Make what use of this letter you please." The Italian Government has no intention of prosecuting the writer of this letter, the Cabinet believing that public opinion will not fail to treat it according to its merits.

In the House of Commons, May 30, Mr. MACFIE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether negotiations were in progress or completed for international copyright arrangements with the United States of America, whether he would state the general tenor of these arrangements, and whether Parliament would have an opportunity of considering them before they were confirmed in the form of a treaty. Mr. OTWAY said that, as negotiations were still pending on that subject between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, it was impossible now to state what the tenor of the arrangements would be. The question was not unattended with difficulty, and his noble friend the Secretary of State was very desirous of conferring with certain eminent authors and publishers on the subject. As to the last part of the honorable gentleman's question, he was informed that the General International Copyright act might be put in operation by the Crown by order in council in favor of any country which conceded reciprocal advantages to this country. A convention with the United States would be within the power given by that act, and therefore would not necessitate further legislation on the subject.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that as it has been decided that after the solemn promulgation of the definition of Papal infallibility the Council of the Vatican will adjourn until the month of October, several European Bishops, who are about to return to their dioceses have inquired of Cardinal ANTONELLI respecting the probable duration of the Council in order that they may make arrangements for the due administration of affairs in their respective Sees. The Roman correspondent of the *Mémorial* writes that "the Cardinal Secretary of State has not concealed from his interlocutors that the deliberations of the sacred Synod will probably occupy the whole of the year 1871, as the Pope will take advantage of its assembly to proceed to a complete reform of ecclesiastical discipline—a subject which must inevitably give occasion for protracted and animated discussions, seeing that it will be necessary to apply a radical remedy to the laxity of which Germany especially affords a melancholy spectacle. The German Bishops being mostly selected from among the theological professors of the colleges and universities do not bring to the maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline that rigorous solicitude which is displayed by the prelates of other Catholic countries." The same journal adds that during the adjournment of the Council the Bishops of dioceses in Europe will return to their Sees. The Bishops officiating in other parts of the world will spend the Summer in the various country houses which the Pope has hired for their use in the neighborhood of Rome, at Frascati, Tivoli, Castel Gandolfo, &c., "the salubrious air of which will materially contribute to restore them from the fatigue caused by their labors and the great heat which already begins to be felt in the Eternal City."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Strangers in the House of Commons—The Discussion of the Contagious Diseases Act—"The Ventilation of Evils"—Latest Horrors—The Education Difficulty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

Strangers have no right to be present at the debates in the House of Commons. If the Speaker sees any one there who is not a member of Parliament, it is his duty to order him to be turned out. If any member informs the Speaker that a stranger is in the House, he must be turned out. This is an immemorial usage which has the force of law—greater force in fact, for a law may be repealed, or violated, or become a dead letter by disuse; but a custom, and especially an English custom, never can be. No reporter has any right to be in the House of Commons, and he is there behind the Speaker, because that noble gentleman in a periwig does not choose to see him, and no one informs him of his presence. The Speaker is too near-sighted to see the strangers' gallery in front of him, and if he gives orders to his own gallery, it is in a fit of absence of mind, and he does not remember it. The ladies in their latticed cage are not considered present. Of course, any report of the debates is a breach of privilege, and you have only to look in the *Times* to see how large are these parliamentary breaches.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The other night Mr. FOWLER moved the repeal of the Contagious Diseases act, about which England has got into such an absurd excitement. The moment he mentioned the improper subject, a squeamish Scotch member rose to order and gravely informed the Speaker that there were strangers in the House. Several members remonstrated against this, and the Speaker asked the gentleman if he persisted in his statement. He did persist, and the Speaker said he was obliged to order the House to be cleared. So all the galleries were emptied. The reporters picked up their note-books and marched off, the ladies, who had been vainly warned off before, went pouting and indignant from their dark hiding-place, and then the debate proceeded. Of course the only reports we have of the debate are surreptitious ones furnished by honorable members, and at 11 P. M., after four hours' absence, the reporters went back into their gallery and were told that the debate had been adjourned for a month. Meantime, Mr. GLADSTONE had announced that the whole subject would be handed over to a Royal Commission for a thorough investigation. It is high time. The ravages of a foul disease, willfully disseminated, were sapping the strength of the army and navy, and corrupting the life-blood of the civil population—yet the first effort to check the disease rouses a passionate and fanatical resistance. Associations are formed, public meetings held, Parliament flooded with petitions for a repeal of the act, and remonstrances against its extension, largely signed by women and children, who, it must be presumed, had but a faint idea of the subject of their indignant remonstrances. In every movement of this kind the first step is to form an association. Circulars are issued, and those who sympathise with the objects send in adhesions and contributions. A circular has just been sent me by a lady, in which I am invited to aid in forming "A National Association for the Eradication of the Social Evil." Eradication is a good strong word—though the Saxon uprooting might be better. In this circular I am informed that "the time appears to have come when an effort may be made, with some little hope of success, to direct the public feeling called out by the Contagious Diseases act and by the revelations to which they have given rise, to an attack upon the causes of prostitution." For, it is said, "the law of supply and demand is as true in regard to fallen women as it is in regard to any other article that is bought and sold. All those who desire the supply to be stopped, ought to direct their most strenuous efforts to eradicate the demand. When this ceases the supply will cease, and not till then." This is what has been so often urged upon those who wish to lay violent hands upon the liquor traffic. The rum would do no mischief if no one wished to drink it. Stop the demand, and you shut up all distilleries. To "eradicate the demand," it is proposed to form a National Association, having for its principle that the law of chastity is of universal obligation on all men and all women alike," and such a society, it is said, if it shall accomplish its contemplated work, "will contribute to a social reformation of a very deep and wide character, extending into regions, perhaps, not much thought of in this connection. I should rather think so. Finally, I am invited to communicate with either a London solicitor of large practice, or one of two ladies widely known both in England and America. In a few months you may expect to hear of reports, meetings, papers and publications on the means of carrying out this perfectly logical and philosophical method of eradicating the social evil and all its physical and moral consequences.

"THE VENTILATION OF EVILS."

The people of this country seem to be ready now for the discussion of any subject whatever. Royal Commissions, divorce trials, no-popery lectures and pamphlets, contagious diseases acts and discussions, and sensation novels, seem to have educated the people so far into the knowledge of good and evil, that they are ready for anything. What SWEDENBORG calls the ventilation of evils has been going on to such an extent that things which would have been a few years ago inexpressibly shocking, are now matters of public discussion in mixed assemblies and general society. Things which have always been treated with closed doors, in profound secrecy, by the London Police Magistrates, are now brought before crowded Court-rooms and reported in the leading journals; worse yet, the photographs of persons charged with the most infamous and abominable crimes are exhibited in the shop windows of the metropolis, and even in those of distant country villages. Stopping at the window of the Royal Library of one of the loveliest little pleasure towns of England a few days ago, my eyes were shocked with pictures of the ghastly heads of seven Greek brigands cut off and hung by the hair upon a wall in the sunshine, and close beside them three *cartes* of the wretched young men now on remand at Bow-street, charged with unmentionable abominations—and, to make the matter more scandalous and outrageous, if possible, one of the *cartes* contains the portrait of a noble lord, the possible heir of a dukedom. During the hearings of this case, which I have hitherto shrunk from even alluding to, though it has been the subject of leaders in several London journals, the Police Court has been crowded to suffocation, not by the rabble of the neighborhood of St. Giles and the Seven Dials, but by the aristocracy of St. James and Pall Mall. And the accused do not belong to the lower classes. One is the son of a Northumberland Squire, the other of a London barrister. They are educated and accomplished; one, particularly, is a musician, and an extraordinary singer and actor. But the whole matter is so revolting that it should be dealt with by a secret tribunal; yet the detailed description of a ball given to these wretches at a "family hotel" in the Strand, the "Exeter Hall," and the "love letters" written to one of them, are sent in the columns of the *Times* into every family of the higher and lower classes. An excuse for telling the Speaker that there were strangers in the House the other night, has been given to the *Times* by a member. It was to mark the sense of members of the Parliament of the way in which they have been treated. He says:

> "We have been flooded with papers of the most indecent and improper description—papers only fit for Holywell-street in its worst days, and quite unsuitable to be left about in any respectable family. The hardworked M. P., returning from his labors, perhaps at 3 o'clock in the morning, finds it his duty before retiring to rest personally to destroy pamphlets and papers which are utterly unsuitable, from their disgusting details, to be left about."

And these papers, it must be said, come mostly from Ladies' Societies and Ladies' Committees, to which, possibly, the member's wife and daughters belong. It is all very absurd, and would be comical if it were not disgusting. Mr. GILPIN has given notice that on an early day he will move

> "That, in the opinion of this House, it is undesirable that it should continue in the power of any individual member to exclude the public and Press from the debates in the House by obing that there are strangers present," but the Government has promised to deal with it.

Some remarks of the Bishop of Manchester on the Contagious Diseases act, at a meeting of the Sanitary Association, seem to me so sensible that I think they may be considered by American legislators:

> "He said it did not require a great deal of medical knowledge to know that diseases of the lungs, which were credited with nearly one-third of the mortality in Manchester last year, were a form of scrofula, and that scrofula was supposed to be propagated more than any other way through syphilitic taint. Looking at this fact in connection with another—that the opposition raised against vaccination was on the ground that vaccine lymph was often so largely tainted with this poisonous matter that parents dared not trust their children to be vaccinated, even to protect them against small-pox—it seemed to him there was a case made out for calm, dispassionate investigation as to how far these diseases were preventible or not. He thought the sanitary question should be kept separate from the moral question, and that the moral question must be dealt with by its own proper remedies. * * * If there were moral evils and social evils connected with these acts, surely legislation could remove them; while, on the other hand, if there were, as he believed, very serious evils affecting the stamina of national life through all the grades of society, poisoning the existence from its very source of thousands of innocent persons who had come into the world with the taint in their system of sin which had been committed before their birth, (an evil which some people supposed to be the appropriate punishment of such sin,) there was a case made out for the nation in some legitimate mode, making inquiry into the subject, in order to see whether the plague might not be stayed."

LATEST HORRORS.

What horrors next? may well ask the omnivorous reader. The murder of an entire family of seven persons by a vagabond convict, just let loose from Milbank Prison, gives a sense of positive relief; there are things so much worse than mere murder. But why should a ruffian, capable of killing seven persons, father, mother and five children, for a little miserable plunder—a suit of clothes, a cheap watch and some poor trinkets—be let loose upon society, any more than one of the tigers of the Zoological Gardens? Why suffer human beasts of prey, the brutal savages we breed among us and educate to crime, to be at large? This maniac will now be hanged, and so rid of; but if he had been shut up and made to earn his bread, a whole family would have escaped butchery. The murders by the Greek brigands have brought forth a loud cry of "Look at home." People cannot forget the murders hired to be committed by BROADWOOD in Sheffield, who was not only shielded from prosecution, but is a sort of local hero. They cannot forget that trades' unionism has been, and still is, as murderous in England as Ribbonism in Ireland; that Greek and Italian brigands are not more disagreeable or dangerous than English garroters.

THE EDUCATION DIFFICULTY.

There is no end to the education difficulty. On Wednesday four deputations interviewed Mr. GLADSTONE on the subject. One of them was composed of nonconformist members of Parliament. They urged that all religious formularies except the Bible should be excluded from rate-paid schools, but that the Bible should be read and explained. Mr. GLADSTONE asked them how they would meet the case of the Roman Catholics. They had as good a right to object to pay for teaching other religions than their own as anybody. Mr. BAINS said it was a very difficult question, and the Government must settle it. They marched into the Prime Minister's rooms in Downing-street, Dr. JOBSON and the Wesleyans, who protested against the local board having power to exclude the Bible, followed by the Earl of SHAFTSBURY and the masters of the public schools, and Mr. MENDELLA with clergymen and dissenting ministers. And the poor, wearied Prime Minister had to listen to all their speeches, and answer them. It seems that Mr. FOSTER's bill, even with his amendments, does not in the least satisfy the League. Its chief organ declares that

> "The Government have determined to fight the Liberal Party on the Education question. Backed up by Tories and Roman Catholics, Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues have delivered their ultimatum in a form which every public assembly of the people, fairly convened, has already condemned."

The Liberals, who have raised Mr. GLADSTONE to power, it is said, will oppose the bill, and try to defeat if they cannot amend it. Passed in its present shape it would be worse than useless—a curse to the country. This is pretty strong language, but there is something stronger behind it.

MONADNOCK.

"PROPHETIC DISRAELI."

What the Author of "Lothair" Will Prove in a Forthcoming Work.

From Blackwood's Magazine for June.

It is unnecessary to point out to those who remember the singular theories broached in Mr. DISRAELI's former novels that the adventures of Lothair can scarcely be expected to end with the present third volume. It will easily be anticipated that a sequel still more remarkable than the commencement of that nobleman's history is in progress—in fact we may whisper that the same assistants have been secured for the future as for the present work—namely, the writer of the Drury Lane pantomimes, a gentleman on the staff of the *Court Journal*, and a celebrated mad-doctor who is in the habit of making copious notes of the conversation of his patients. Nothing whatever is said in *Lothair* about the pre-eminence of the Jewish race, which formed so prominent a feature in a former work. In that preceding novel it was shown that most of the illustrious people at that time existing were of Hebrew blood. But a whole generation of celebrities has sprung into distinction since. Mr. DISRAELI is not a man who abandons his ideas, and it still remains for him to do justice to those whom he most fondly cherishes. Accordingly, in the continuation of *Lothair* a great many eminent persons of this time, such as Count Bismarck, President Lopez, Gens. Lee and Sherman, Messrs. Blondin and Leotard, Herr Joachim, Mme. Patti, M. Lesseps and Mr. Fechter—will be all proved to belong to the most illustrious of the tribes of Israel. The Emperor of the French, though a Jew, can only claim affinity with an inferior tribe; and Mr. GLADSTONE, if a Jew at all, is of the posterity of Shimei who reviled David. The descent of the ROTHSCHILDS from the wealthy Israelite who supplied the materials for the golden calf is briefly but clearly traced through the money-changers who were driven out of the Temple. All this, however, is merely episodical to the continuation of Lothair's history. The struggle between the Protestant and Catholic friends of that hero for the possession of so important a proselyte which occurs in the present work is only introductory to the far more important contest that is to take place in the sequel. The active and inquiring mind of Lothair has long occupied itself with the mysteries of the Jewish faith, and the chief Rabbi is now his familiar friend. The Bishop, with his chaplain and trusty archdeacon, brings a strong counter influence to work. And as when two of rival parties contest a seat, a candidate hostile to both may sometimes carry the election, so the astute Cardinal, ever on the watch, bears down at the head of his Monsignores on the devoted Lothair, who has already begun to talk of building a synagogue. The rival ecclesiastics are indefatigable in their efforts; the Rabbi endeavors to have the Passover kept at Muriel, while the Bishop presses sausage on Lothair at breakfast, and the Cardinal tries to entrap him into eating ham-sandwiches at lunch. A domestic circumstance renders the triple contest more exciting, for at this juncture the Cynosure of the Empyrean is confined of twins, and how they shall be baptized is a matter which is rightly judged to be of immense importance. The Bishop is perpetually dodging about the nursery, followed by his chaplain, bearing a portable font. The Monsignores defeat his design by spreading a scandalous report that he and the chaplain are trying to make love to the nurses. The eighth day, so important in the rites of the Jewish Church, approaches. On the seventh night after the birth the Cardinal seeks Lothair in great agitation, and makes the most astonishing revelation. He has discovered in the family archives absolute proof that Lothair's grandfather, who is buried in the alabaster tomb, was his (the Cardinal's) father, and that, moreover, he was a Jew of the purest and noblest blood. Not only does the remorseful prelate abandon his attempt to convert Lothair to Romanism, but he announces his own intention to embrace the religion of Moses, deferring it only till he can go to Rome and try to bring the Pope over with him to the new creed. This decides the wavering Lothair, in spite of the tears and entreaties of the Lady Corisande. The next morning the twins, to the great disgust of the Bishop and the Duke's family, are duly admitted into the Hebrew community with all due ceremonies, and receive the names of Moses and Aaron. Both are also called Tussaud, after their grandmother. Lord Moses Tussaud Lothair, as he grows up, shows a princely prodigality of disposition, and attests the purity of his race by an early leaning toward Mosaic jewelry, and further by a proposal (which greatly exasperates his noble parent) to sell the gold railing of his great-grandfather's tomb. Lord Aaron, the younger twin, is of an intellectual and speculative turn of mind, and devotes himself to the establishment of one Church by the restoration, not of Christendom, but of Israel, and to the extrication of the Aryan races from Semitism by means of art, of which he is himself a disciple, having an hereditary talent for modeling in wax. We will not reveal any more of this exciting work—the demand for which will doubtless be unparalleled—further than to note that it contains a remarkable peculiarity respecting the doctrines of the Hebrews, for instead of treating the coming of the Jewish Messiah as prospective, it is hinted that he is now on earth, and has been for about sixty-five years.

SCRIPTURAL REVISION.

Resolutions and Rules of the Canterbury Convocation Committee in Relation to the New Version of the Bible.

At the first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury, May 6, 1870, accepted by Convocation at its last session, the following resolutions and rules were agreed to, as the fundamental principles or which the revision is to be conducted:

I. That the Committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury at its last session separate itself into two companies, the one for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament, the other for the revision of the authorized version of the New Testament.

II. That the company for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament consist of the Bishops of St. Davids, Llandaff, Ely, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells, and of the following members from the Lower House: Archdeacon ROSE, Canon SELWYN, Dr. JEBB and Dr. KAY.

III. That the company for the revision of the authorized version of the New Testament consist of the Bishops of Winchester, Glocester and Bristol, and Salisbury, and of the following members from the Lower House: The Prolocutor, the Deans of Canterbury and Westminster, and Canon BLAKESLEY.

IV. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the Old Testament Company be the revision of the authorized version of the Pentateuch.

V. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the New Testament Company be the revision of the authorized version of the Synoptical Gospels.

VI. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the Old Testament Company: Dr. W. L. Alexander, Prof. Chinnery, Canon Cook, Prof. A. B. Davidson, Dr. B. Davies, Prof. Fairbairn, Rev. F. Field, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Prof. Leathes, Prof. McGill, Canon Payne Smith, Prof. J. H. Perowne, Prof. Plumptre, Canon Pusey, Dr. Wright, (British Museum,) W. A. Wright, (Cambridge.)

VII. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the New Testament Company: Dr. Angus, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Eadie, Rev. F. J. A. Hort, Rev. W. G. Humphry, Canon Kennedy, Archdeacon Lee, Dr. Lightfoot, Prof. Milligan, Prof. Moulton, Dr. J. H. Newman, Prof. Newth, Dr. A. Roberts, Rev. G. Vance Smith, Dr. Scott, (Balliol College,) Rev. F. Scrivener, Dr. Vaughan and Canon Westcott.

VIII. That the general principles to be followed by both companies be as follows:

1. To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the authorized version consistently with faithfulness.
2. To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the authorized and earlier English versions.
3. Each company to go twice over the portion to be revised, once provisionally, the second time finally, and on principles of voting as hereinafter is provided.
4. That the text to be adopted be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating, and that when the text so adopted differs from that from which the authorized version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin.
5. To make or retain no change in the text on the second final revision by each company, except two-thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities.
6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereupon till the next meeting, whensoever the same shall be required by one-third of those present at the meeting, such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.
7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italics and pronunciation.
8. To refer, on the part of each company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

IX. That the work of each company be communicated to the other as it is completed, in order that there may be as little deviation from uniformity in language as possible.

X. That the special or by-rules for each company be as follows:

1. To make all corrections in writing previous to the meeting.
2. To place all the corrections due to textual considerations on the left-hand margin, and all other corrections on the right-hand margin.
3. To transmit to the Chairman, in case of being unable to attend, the corrections proposed in the portion agreed upon for consideration.

MAY 25, 1870. S. WINTON, Chairman.

To show that there will be no delay in the process of revision, it is mentioned that the New Testament Company will meet at 12 o'clock, on June 22 and 23, at the Jerusalem Chamber, Cloisters, Westminster. The original report read as follows:

1. That it is desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures be undertaken.
2. That the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal renderings and such emendations as it may be found necessary to insert in the text of the authorized version.
3. That in the above resolutions we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary.
4. That in such necessary changes, the style of the language employed in the existing version be closely followed.
5. That it is desirable that Convocation should nominate a body of its own members to undertake the work of revision, who shall be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong.

LAND OF BRIGANDS.

The Trial of Members of the Band of Arvanitakas—How Impromptu Executions are Conducted.

A correspondent writing from Athens on the 21st says: "The criminal Court for the trial of the brigands belonging to the band of Arvanitacas is now in session, and is densely crowded with spectators, as is the square in front of the building with people unable to get in. The Judges, Minister of Justice, and Procureur du Roi sit on an elevated platform at the end of the hall. In the seats reserved for the Diplomatic Body are the British, Austrian and American Ministers, and a group of ladies. Mr. ERSKINE is accompanied by two English barristers, sent from Constantinople by orders of the British Government. Of the seven prisoners, three belonging to the same band of Arvanitakas were captured before the recent event at Marathon. The entrance of the prisoners in charge of soldiers produced a deep sensation. Two were carried in the arms of the *gendarmes*, being unable to walk on account of their wounds. Two are stretched on litters and emaciated. They maintain the greatest *sang froid*, and, with the exception of two, their countenances bear no sign of ferocity. That of ALEXIS, the man who was shot down near the body of Mr. HERBERT—but who denies all knowledge of the murder—has a quick, cunning eye, and an intelligent face. FORTIS, badly wounded in the leg, looks as if he would hardly live long enough to reach the guillotine. The report of the capture and death of TAKOS was credited for several hours yesterday, but unfortunately proves to be untrue, the Minister of the Interior having received no official information of the kind. The kingdom is scoured by soldiers, and there is hardly any possibility, in view of that circumstance and the large reward set upon his head, that he can long remain concealed. But two bands of brigands are now believed to be in Greece, and these are broken up and are probably in the mountains of Acarnani or Northern Peloponessus. Several parties of foreign tourists have left for various parts of Greece; the recent event seems to excite the curiosity of travelers."....The following letter from Missolonghi appears in No. 12 of the series of papers issued by the British Foreign Office respecting the massacre at Marathon. It is addressed by Vice-Consul BLAKENEY to Mr. ERSKINE, and gives a detailed account of the destruction of three brigands by a family named SHERMANI. In conformity with Mr. MERLIN's dispatch, Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, of the 16th of February last, appointing me British Vice-Consul for the District of Ætolia and Acarnania to reside at Missolonghi, and giving me instructions to keep your Excellency fully informed in all matters of political or public interest, it is with great pleasure I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency of the destruction of three brigands on the evening of the 5th inst. at Arakova, in the District of Kravara, by three brothers named SHERMANI and a servant of theirs. The above-mentioned SHERMANIS, who have been the instruments of the destruction of these brigands, had, it seems, on former occasions, befriended their victims, who, on the day on which this affair took place, had gone over to the SHERMANIS' house to dine and enjoy themselves, little thinking that their destruction had been carefully planned. The plan of the SHERMANIS was the following: That the brigands should be shown into a loop-holed room, while two of the SHERMANIS and a servant should station themselves without the house, each before a loop-hole; the fourth (one of the brothers) should remain with the brigands until their repast had been all but completed, when he should call for sweetmeats, which of course were never to come forward; and as if angry with one of the servants for this unnecessary delay, get up and proceed to the kitchen, pretending he was going to bring them up himself; in the meantime, those who were ready, gun in hand, and stationed as above stated, should pour a volley into the room, and shoot down the brigands. The above plan partly succeeded; the deadly volley was discharged, and three out of the four brigands were killed on the spot, but the fourth effected an escape through one of the windows, and has not since been heard of."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALASKA AND ITS RESOURCES. By WILLIAM H. DALL, Director of the Scientific Corps of the late Western Union Telegraph expedition. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1870.

Mr. DALL's object, as set forth in his introduction, has been to "comprise in a small compass" the most valuable part of the present knowledge of Alaska. The valuable part must clearly have grown on his hands, since the volume before us is one of the most portly of the season. We cannot, however, regret that this has been the case. The work is timely, interesting and most welcome. Our newest possession is to most Americans literally a *terra incognita*. Mr. DALL has undertaken to make it otherwise, and very creditably has he fulfilled his task. He possessed in the first place the most trustworthy foundation for a work of the kind, namely, personal experience. He has spent some two years on the spot, and has been in the enjoyment during that time of exceptional advantages for gaining the information he now dispenses. Mr. DALL succeeded Mr. KENNICOTT as director of the Western Union Telegraph expedition, and also acted for a time as surgeon in general charge of the district between Behring Strait and the Yukon. His work is divided into two principal sections, the first being assigned to travels on the Yukon and in the Yukon territory, and the second to the geography, history, inhabitants and resources of Alaska. The volume seems to have been prepared with great care, very many authorities having been studied and collated, and the illustrations are numerous and remarkably good. In addition to the main divisions, an appendix is added, containing a glossary, an account of the population of Alaska, statistics of its fur trade, meteorology, vocabularies, natural history, &c., all of which are useful, and some extremely interesting. Mr. DALL is to be congratulated on the production of a monograph, which, at this time, is of especial attractiveness, and one whose future utility cannot easily be overestimated.

THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Without the redeeming interest which in Mr. TROLLOPE's former works enabled us to bear with the length of his descriptions, we have in the present one less spirit and incident, and, if possible, more tediousness. Infinite in number are the small touches used to paint the portraits, which, when finished, are barely worth looking at; and manifold are the details concerning events about which no one has the least concern. When a heroine is unmistakably selfish, and a hero—albeit highly honorable—is yet one with whom the reader has little sympathy, it is difficult to get up real enthusiasm about the story. Mary Lowther is represented as being high bred and high minded, and yet her treatment of Mr. Gilmore, and even of Walter, whom she is supposed to love, is neither disinterested nor elevated. Mr. Fenwick is a fine specimen of an enlightened Christian pastor; a faithful monitor in word, a firm self-denying friend in deed, he makes amends for much that is wearisome and more that is commonplace in his surroundings. His wife is one of those harassing persons about whom it seems to be charitable to say, "she means well." When Mr. TROLLOPE deals with rural life, his sketches assume more individuality; the people live before us, and their hearts are laid bare with a few skillful strokes. The picture is sometimes harsh, and the elements of the composition unpleasing, but this is compensated by the stern though sad reality with which they are presented. The old miller, with his sturdy rectitude, his masculine morality, and his intense suffering under the shame inflicted by his children, is a fine study from nature, and worthy of unequivocal praise. The effect of the narrative is not remarkably cheerful, and we do not think on the whole that *The Vicar of Bullhampton* will materially add to the reputation of its author.

LEAVES FROM AUSTRALIAN FORESTS. By HENRY KENDALL. Melbourne: GEORGE ROBERTSON. 1870.

Coming from the antipodes as it does, and for us, at least,—almost the very herald in the van of Australian verse,—this book is noteworthy, if not welcome. Our main objection to Mr. KENDALL is, that he is not antipodal enough. His defects are not those of the firstling poets of young countries—uncouthness, want of literary tact, or of culture, or reading. On the contrary, in accuracy, smoothness, and refinement, Mr. KENDALL is rather above the average of English versifiers, and has read, if anything, a little too much. On the other hand he has no uncommon degree of the fine perception of nature, or the responsiveness to outward impressions, which are, or should be, the especial virtue of those who write amid the freshness of a new world. All his Australian touches are matters of artifice, not spontaneous, but plainly put in for the sake of local coloring. The Kamtschatka touches would have been as many and as good if the author had chanced to write from Kamtschatka.

Mr. KENDALL has a good ear and often writes verse well; but his originality is trammeled. His mimetic instinct is too strong for his good. Briefly, he is a very honest and pretty constant plagiarist in style. "Ogyges" is pure TENNYSON-and-water; "At Dusk," one of his best songs, bears "The Letter L" branded all over it. But his favorite master appears in the following passages, which at the same time are quite as good as the book's average. Here is one, "Campaspe," p. 36:

"Turn from the ways of this woman! Campaspe
 we call her by name—
She is fairer than flowers of the fire—she is
 brighter than brightness of flame.
As a song that strikes swift to the heart is the
 beat of the blood of the South,
And a light and a leap and a smart, is the play
 of her perilous mouth."

Does that recall anything? Or this, from "September in Australia," p. 8:

"Far out in the bitter, fierce front of the sea
 I stand and remember
Dead things that were brothers and sisters of
 thee,
 Resplendent September!

The sea, when it blows at the fall of the noon,
 And beats on the beaches,
Is filled with a tender and tremulous tune
 That touches and teaches.
The stories of Youth, of the burden of Time,
 And the death of Devotion,
Come back with the wind, and are themes of the
 rhyme
 In the waves of the ocean."

This last might be worse, for all its mannerism, and much better and freer from mannerism is the next verse;

"We, having a secret to others unknown,
 In the cool mountain mosses,
May whisper together, September, alone,
 Of our loves and our losses.
One word for her beauty, and one for the grace
 She gave to the hours,
And then we may kiss her, and suffer her face
 To rest with the flowers."

This is as good as Mr. KENDALL usually does—and this (p. 66) as bad—in the way still of imitation:

"Hear none the less how fleet Telegonus,
The brass-clad hunter, first took oar and smote
Swift eastward-going seas, with face direct
For narrowing channels, and the twofold coasts
Past Colchis and the fierce Symplegades."

That is enough to wake dead Atalanta in Calydon, and bid "the narrowing Symplegades whiten the Straits of Propontis with foam."

PEACH CULTURE. By JAMES ALEXANDER FULTON, Dover, Delaware. Illustrated. New-York: ORANGE JUDD & CO.

The season of the fruit to which poets best love to compare a maiden's cheek is close at hand, and few there be who are not interested in the fact. No product of our orchards better deserves to be called a universal favorite, for, as Mr. FULTON says, it is so easily raised, comes into bearing so soon, and is so delicious as well as beautiful, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. The growth of peach culture is something greater than some people suppose. It is said that there are individual planters who have 600 acres devoted to this single fruit, and that there are individuals who have set as many as 90,000 trees in a single season. Mr. FULTON explains the origin of his volume as follows:

"Living in the very center of the peach-growing district; sharing the common interest felt in the subject; deeply impressed with its importance to the individual planters themselves, and also to the community at large; and believing that we could do a lasting benefit to both, have induced us to prepare, and now offer to the public, the following little treatise on peach culture."

Mr. FULTON has produced on this basis a volume of considerable merit, and one that contains not a few good hints. He thinks peach-growers are imposed upon sadly by both railway companies and consignees, and, if this is the case, it is well that public attention should have been directed to the facts.

THE CAGED LION. A Novel. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

It is evident that Miss YONGE has thoroughly studied the sources whence she has drawn materials for the construction of what we may term her narritive drama. She pleads guilty to slight anacronisms, which, however, are not important, and has embellished her historical outline with not improbable fiction. A cultivated taste and a chastened habit of thought, are brought to bear upon the traditional aspect of feudal times and manners, as well as their prejudices and sentiments, and the representations of these awakens as much interest as the complication of events, and the portrayal of characters, honor, virtue and profound religious faith, are the chief attributes of the hero, who is little more than an instrument in the hands of others, while the fair Esclairmonde seems to share but one feeling in common with him—that of devotion to a conventual life. The only persons to whom much importance attaches are the two Kings, HENRY of England, and JAMES of Scotland. Chivalrous, brave and loyal in their affection, they have, as Miss YONGE draws them, all the attributes of kingly personality, and the vigor of real existence. The scene at Guildhall, whereat the renowned WHITTINGTON presides, is pleasantly given, but the best chapter in the book is undoubtedly that in which Miss YONGE describes, with much power and feeling, the death of the English King. The book gives little of the pageantry which adorns the romance of the middle ages, but it also avoids any traces of the immorality which frequently disfigures it.

FIRST SERIES OF BUTLER'S POETICAL SKETCHES. By FRANCIS BUTLER, author of "The Spanish Teacher," "French Speaker," "Breeding, Training, Management and Diseases of Dogs," &c. Stereotype Edition. Published by FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck-slip, New-York, and sold by all Booksellers.

Mr. WALT WHITMAN, if we are not mistaken, sent his first yawp over the roof of an omnibus which he was engaged to drive,—a sorry substitute for the car of Apollo. Now, Mr. DODSLEY before him proved that the lyric fire might glow under the plush of a foot-man. We are therefore not to dismiss Mr. BUTLER too hastily, because envious fate has made him a dog-fancier. Fate cannot quench the divine afflatus; the Muse will make herself heard in the cellar as well as in the attic. Mr. BUTLER's, linguistic attainments are suggested on his title pages, and there is no reason in the nature of things why, because he is a good dog-breeder, he should be a bad poet. And indeed Mr. BUTLER shows a nicer ear for rhythm, and at times a greater regard for sense, than many more pretentious bards. Naturally, his best efforts are evoked by the objects of his life-long care, and we shall quote his "Epitaph on a King Charles Spaniel, the property of Dr. ELLIOTT—*Cujus conis est!*" as a good specimen of his powers. The Latin is a little doubtful—perhaps it is dog-Latin—but the sentiment is right;

"Legal descendant of a regal sire,
 One passing tear I crave;
One tender tribute only I desire,
 Tread softly on my grave—
Only a dog! 'tis true, yet where is the man
 Who ne'er betrayed his trust?
Only a dog! what biped dare or can
 Revile my sleeping dust?
My wasted form lies chill beneath the ground,
 But here my troubles cease;
Let terror strike, when the last trump shall
 sound
 I'll still sleep on in peace."

Few poets know as much of dogs as Mr. BUTLER, and not many dog-fanciers, we are sure, could write so good poetry.

BENEATH THE WHEELS. A Romance. By the author of "Olive Varcoe," New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Strange vicissitudes and violent catastrophes, such as occur only at rare intervals in the history of mankind, will not atone at the present day for the absence of that intellectual vigor and artistic characterization which alone can make a sensation novel endurable. In the present case the story opens very well, and the characters of Madeline and Mr. Lanyon promise to awaken interest. But as we proceed the narrative becomes sadly involved; murders, mysteries and abductions are as inextricably mixed up as are the parties to the long calendar of crimes and blunders which every page discloses; and the facility with which the extremes of society are made to meet together, with the easy intercourse established between Dukes, Earls and burglars, shows an ignorance of the world's ways scarcely pardonable in a novelist. Miss SYLVESTER's mission in life appears to be to breed dissension and trouble wheresoever she goes; and the pity we feel for her misfortune gives way to impatience at her folly. The horrors of some of the scenes produce little effect, because we feel no concern for the fate of any of the actors in this badly-constructed drama, and only experience a sense of relief when they are all finally disposed of.

ALBOIN AND ROSAMOND, AND LESSER POEMS. By ROBERT PRESTON RODNEY, U. S. N. Philadelphia. 1870.

There is an air of piety and good will about these verses which will to many readers atone for the absence of other qualities we naturally look for in poetry. Mr. RODNEY may have mistaken the bent of his genius, but he is so evidently sincere in the error that we cannot find it in our hearts to quarrel with him. There are, however, certain things about the volume which in some future edition we should be glad to find changed. An "etiolated brow," or a "whimbreled shore," or an "ortive sun," would hardly convey to the average reader so vivid an idea as they seem to present to Mr. RODNEY's mind. "Convervoid green," again, is a trifle technical for poetry, and "carpet cespitous" a web with which we are unacquainted. We are not sure, either, that the cold Iceberg, strictly speaking can be said to "*stalk* over the sea in silence," and prejudiced people will be sure to find fault with such expressions as "storms show *thy* prey," or "as though the deeps *hist* to each other," hist being used as a preterite, which is to us at least an unfamiliar formation. So long as poetry can be made consistent with grammar it is just as well to respect these prejudices. A sailor, too, should know better than to make "sail" rhyme with "gunwale." Attention to these details will, we are sure, add to the pleasure of Mr. RODNEY's readers without at all impairing the beauty, if possibly, the freshness of his style.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY—THE TRUE STORY OF MANHATTAN WELL. New-York: CARLETON. 1870.

The author of this book sets out with the intention of supplying what Mr. FAY's *Norman Leslie* failed to do, to give namely, a true account of "the fearful tragedy of Manhattan Well." We cannot see that any good purpose has been served in reviving so ghastly a story, and the utter failure of the author to invest its main circumstances with the slightest degree of human interest, or to shed on them the slightest ray of rational explanation, is proof sufficient that it had better have been left untold. The book is mainly concerned with scenes and incidents perfectly irrelevant to the tragedy at the close. The style never rises above the level of a school-girl's essay, the sentiments are equally commonplace, and the perception of character is even more imperfect than might be expected from a young lady still in her teens. Without ability, purpose or value, *Guilty or Not Guilty* must rank as a very perfect sample of the modern facility for mere book-making.

QUEEN HORTENSE. An Historical Novel. By L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by CHAPMAN COLEMAN. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

This is the latest reproduction from LOUISA MUHLBACH's series of historical sketches. Why these books should be called novels it is not very easy to understand. The present volume, in common with most of those that have preceded it, deals neither with fictitious characters nor incidents. It is merely a very readable compilation from contemporary memoirs of the main circumstances in the life of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Holland, the step-daughter of the First NAPOLEON and the mother of the Third. The most casual reader can scarcely fail to obtain a smattering of historical knowledge from a book like the present, and the perusal may probably give him a taste to comprehend more thoroughly the stirring times and great events to which it refers. We cannot help thinking that this constitutes the chief value of these Muhlbach studies, which are not very remarkable either as works of genius or as works of art.

DRIVEN TO SEA. By MRS. GEORGE CUPPLES. Boston: HORACE B. FULLER. 1870.

A book for boys, of the good old type, containing a recital of the stirring adventures of an intrepid young Scotchman who ran off to sea. The nautical experiences herein detailed occur chiefly in the course of a voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco, and are related in a way that leaves little to be desired on the score either of freshness or vigor.

IVY LEAVES. By MARY ELLEN ATKINSON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

These verses are smoothly written, and bear everywhere the impress of a devout and serious spirit. They are less imaginative than TENNYSON or SHELLEY, but they will please a great many people to whom SHELLEY and TENNYSON would be only vanity and vexation of spirit. The book is handsomely printed, and will make an admirable reward of merit for advanced Sunday-school classes.

Books Received.

—JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr., Albany, 1870. *A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies.* By SAMUEL WARREN, of the Inner Temple, &c. Edited, with alterations and additions, by ISAAC GRANT THOMPSON, Counselor at Law.

—A. H. CONNER, State Printer, Indianapolis. *First Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana.* Made during the year 1869, by E. T. COX, State Geologist, &c.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, 1870. *Alaska and its Resources.* By WILLIAM H. DALL, Director of the Scientific Corps of the late Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

—MACMILLAN & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Population of an Old Pear Tree; Or, Stories of Insect Life.* From the French of E. VAN BRUYSSEL. Edited by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1870. *The Seat of Empire.* By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. "Carleton."

—JOHN MURPHY & CO., Baltimore, 1870. *The Paradise of the Earth; or, the True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State.* Translated from the French of the Abbé SANSON, by Rev. F. IGNATIUS SISK, Ord. Cist. St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicestershire.

—GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, London, 1870. *The Complete Works of W. E. Channing, D. D.* With an introduction. A new edition rearranged.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Woman's Friendship.* By GRACE AGUILAR.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Mineral and Other Natural Resources of Canada—Lumber, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Iron, Coal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 4, 1870.

The natural wealth and resources of Canada are truly immense, but it will be a long time ere they are developed to an appreciable extent. Beginning with the forest product, we have an apparent industry showing itself in our timber trade to the value of between ten and fifteen millions of dollars annually. The duties on lumber exported from Canada to the United States last year amounted to nearly a million and a half. Besides this, immense quantities of hewn timber were shipped to Europe, the value of which it would not be easy to ascertain. The principal lumber and timber district is on the Ottawa River, but there is much cut in other parts of the country. Some thirty thousand persons are employed in the lumber business, distributed over seven Territories within the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There is also a business done in the manufacture of potash to the value of a million dollars yearly. The value of the Canadian forest industry is therefore very considerable and largely on the increase, notwithstanding the heavy duty imposed by the United States upon lumber exported thither from Canada. There is little fear of any decrease in the timber trade for a long time, as the area of the Territories set apart is so extensive. The waste of timber in some sections has been very great indeed, but legislative enactments have been successful of late years in putting a stop to the recklessness at one time evinced. The Government, too, have interposed by means of stringent regulations in the settlement of the wild lands, certain reservations of timber being made in them as they are taken up.

COPPER, LEAD AND SILVER.

Our mineral resources, however, are much greater than those of the forest; in fact they are illimitable, but comparatively little has been done to turn them to advantage. It is well known that the most extensive copper, lead and silver region in North America lies along the north or Canadian shore of Lake Superior, commencing at Bruce Mines, at the mouth of the Ste. Marie River, and ending on Thunder Bay, a distance of over 500 miles. At Bruce Mines copper is obtained in great abundance, the mines being regularly worked by an English company. There are some other locations along the lake, but none of them extensive. On Thunder Bay there are three or four mines in operation, one of them yielding an unusually large percentage. The progress of mining operations was very much retarded by the Ontario Government placing a royalty upon the produce of the silver mines; that has since been abolished, and the mines are now more successfully worked. At Hull, near Ottawa City, there is a bed of iron ore estimated at 250,000,000 of tons; the Crosby bed, on the Rideau Canal, is 200 feet in thickness, and it is calculated would give employment to the whole mining population of Great Britain for an hundred years. At Marmora an iron mine has been worked for many years on a bed said to contain one hundred millions of tons; there are two other beds in the same township of nearly like dimensions. The aggregate quantity of ore at the respective mines is estimated at one thousand millions of tons. Other deposits have been found, and it is believed that the supply of the ore is inexhaustible. Lead has been discovered in the county of Lanark, where it yields about eighty per cent. The mine has not been successfully worked for some reason or other, although the ore is so abundant. There is lead in other sections of Canada, but it does not appear to be profitable to work for it. The production of copper has been much greater than of iron, owing to the vigor with which operations have been carried on at Bruce Mines. The aggregate production of the three mines there is nearly 8,000 tons per annum. The two principal mines in the Province of Quebec have produced several thousands of tons, and there is every prospect that the yield will continue good. The success of the Acton Mine has been unparalleled. Within the past few years silver mining has been carried on somewhat extensively near Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior. The Montreal Company have been the most successful, for in addition to operating the mine which they first opened, they have discovered a far richer deposit at Cape Thunder, which is likely to prove very profitable. So far as the operations in this new mine have gone, they show that it is more productive than all the other mines put together; large pieces of the ore in its perfect purity have been taken out, and the Company have made it a point to conceal its actual richness.

GOLD.

The presence of gold among Canadian mineral productions is not so extensive as was at first supposed, or as designing persons represented with the view of deceiving the public; there are, nevertheless, considerable deposits of the precious metal scattered through the Dominion. The Chandiere and Madoc Mines have almost ceased to yield any returns, and Nova Scotia is the only section to which we can look for the production of gold for the present. Some years since, unprincipled speculators created an excitement in the country by representing that gold was plentiful in the township of Madoc, and it was not long before thousands flocked to the scene. The imposture was kept up for a short time, but when the bubble burst the ruin was great—so many had invested their means in purchasing gold territory, which turned out to be worthless for any purpose. The Government had been induced to set apart the so-called gold district, and that fact alone led many poor dupes to have faith in the yield of what was almost entirely imaginative. That there are gold deposits in Madoc cannot be denied, but they are in such small quantities that all who have had anything to do with them know it would never pay to work them. The representations, however, were of such a character as to induce the belief that the gold yields of California and Australia were completely thrown into the shade. In Nova Scotia there is a better show of the auriferous deposit, and gold-mining is prosecuted in some parts of that Province with fair prospect of success.

COAL.

Coal is found only in Nova Scotia, and there it is productive in the highest degree. Under the new tariff which affords it the protection of fifty cents per ton, it is expected that a fresh impetus will be given to coal mining in Canada. A single mine has produced eighty thousand tons annually. It is estimated that the coal product of Nova Scotia is amply sufficient to meet all demands for centuries to come. Peat has recently been discovered in Ontario and Quebec. In the latter Province there is an area of sixteen hundred square miles of the very richest peat beds, a portion of which is now being worked by a company. There is a large tract at present being worked by two companies, between Port Colborne and Welland, and bordering on the Welland Canal. Part of it has been worked for two years, and large quantities of the peat sent to the Western States. The making of peat is likely to prove a valuable branch of industry in this country. Coal oil, as it is well known, abounds in the western portion of Ontario, and its production would, by this time, have been the most extensive of all our mineral industries, had it not been that an unfortunate collapse was brought about—as it was said—by the Fenian raid of 1866, which threw back operations and caused an almost total ruin. The coal business is now recovering from the terrible effect of that disaster, and gradually assuming greater importance; Speculation is by no means so rife as formerly, and it is evident that confidence is being restored in the way that is certain to render the coal business safer than it was before. The yield before the collapse occurred was very large—in fact, greater than the demand by a great deal, and even now it is very considerable, several refineries being kept constantly in operation.

LACK OF ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.

The mineral wealth of Canada will never be properly developed until more energy and enterprise are manifested in connection therewith than at present. There can be no good reason for the apathy so apparent in mining matters along the north shore of Lake Superior. To be sure capital is the great requisite, and without it nothing can be done; but it is evident that was not so much wanted as courage and enterprise to go on with the work, for various companies have been organized for years which never struck a stroke. Bad management has been the main cause of the failure to develop the vast mining districts with which the country abounds, and the so-called energy supposed to be evinced has become a by-word and reproach. The mining sections of the mountainous regions of Algoma have presented a field for enterprise rarely if ever equaled, and it is to be regretted that so little advantage has been taken of the opportunities offered to reveal their riches. Were the spirit of American enterprise infused into those who in Canada are of a speculative turn of mind, and always ready to catch at anything that will bring them immediate profit, the lake coast of Algoma would soon resound with the din of busy industry, and the mines on the north side of Lake Superior would be brought into competition with those on the south. But there is a lack of the needful spirit which is so essential to the successful opening up of the buried treasures with which the whole North-west abounds. Astonishing as it may seem to many, the salt wells at Goderich are now being extensively operated, and there is a prospect of certain success. The richness of the brine is believed to be unparalleled, and the great purity of the salt has caused it to be much sought after. There is no question that the making of salt in Canada promises to become a lucrative business.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Convention of the Western Association in Chicago—Interesting Papers on Interesting Discussions—Idiocy in the United States—Popular Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

The Western Social Science Association met at Farwell Hall yesterday morning. The attendance was not large, but quite a number of scientific men were present. The irrepressible Secretary, Rev. FRED. WINES, of Springfield, was on hand, filled to the brim with all sorts of thoughts upon this great subject of social science, which has evidently taken entire possession of him. The President, C. R. BROCKWAY, of Detroit, being absent, Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of this city, was called to the chair. The first paper read was written by E. C. WINES, D. D., of New-York, on "Prison Reform; its Present Position and Outlook in the United States." The paper was able and carefully prepared—historical, statistical and suggestive.

IDIOCY IN THIS COUNTRY.

Dr. WILBUR, Superintendent of the State establishment at Jacksonville for idiots and feeble-minded children, followed with a paper on "Idiocy," in which he discussed the means of training and educating idiots. He gave some statistics. An examination in Massachusetts showed one idiot in 505 inhabitants; in Connecticut, one in 363; in Ohio, one in 820; in Illinois, one to about 1,000. He considered that no improvement could be hoped for under the old system, but with proper care it was possible to make good citizens of many. He concluded the discussion by stating that there was in this country one idiot to one thousand people; that they were generally ill-treated; that they could be improved, but, if neglected, they deteriorated; that they should be brought together in schools; that the State paid no more when they were taken out of almshouses and put in an institution; that no asylum had ever been abandoned, and that they would be soon established everywhere. It was the duty of society to meet idiocy, which was a form of social evil, and the principles given would meet the case. In the first place, however, the public mind had to be awakened to the importance of the subject, the causes of idiocy, and the fact that no social condition was exempt from it. Society, too, needed be informed of what had been done for idiots, and that their condition could be ameliorated at a reasonable expense.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLISH POLITICS.

In the evening, GOLDWIN SMITH read a paper on the "Present Political Crisis in England." There was a large audience present, Farwell Hall being pretty well filled. And never was there a heavier draft upon the patience and politeness of a Chicago audience than there has been this evening. Mr. SMITH, being accustomed to address classes, has not cultivated his elocutionary or lung power; and besides, his voice is "thick;" he could not therefore be heard with sufficient distinctness to keep the thread of his discourse by more than a third of those present. But they sat still and respectful for an hour and a half, and those who could hear and understand applauded the good points he made. And then the address itself was a tame affair, being mainly historical—what every intelligent person is familiar with—and a very imperfect analysis of the British political system, with some philosophical reflections upon it. For my part, I was sorry I went, and regret that I cannot retain in my mind the imagined GOLDWIN SMITH, who was so true a friend of our glorious Union during the dark days of the rebellion. Yet, there was nothing objectionable in the address; the sentiments were all good, and expressed in the best kind of English; they were the sentiments of a liberal mind, even to the extent of favoring universal suffrage as the basis of a political system. But, somehow or other, expectation was not realized; hence a feeling of disappointment.

PAPERS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

During the session of yesterday, several other papers were read. W. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., of Indianapolis, read a very excellent paper on the "Air We Breathe." It was a scientific and valuable discussion of a subject important to all. Rev. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, occupied a couple of hours in discussing "History the Teacher of Social Science;" and the Secretary, Rev. F. H. WINES, read a paper on "Social Science and the Census." His principal proposition out of the usual course, was a "stalegraphic map," a "statistical atlas," showing the density of population, the occupations of the people, and other points. A paper by Hon. ISAAC MCKENDLY, of Indiana, about "The Great Danger," which he conceived to be popular corruption, occasioned a long discussion, in which quite a number of gentlemen participated, and the McFarland case was ventilated once more.

DEAF MUTES.

Miss CORNELIA TRASK elaborated the subject of the "Articulate Instruction of Deaf Mutes," arguing the possibility of so educating this unfortunate class as to enable them to speak with considerable distinctness. It was shown that great success has attended the efforts which have been made in this direction at the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville. This paper also called out a discussion. Some other questions were discussed, considered, and altogether the Convention is regarded as a successful and profitable—in some respects—affair.

GEORGIA.

Crop Prospects—Corn Men and Cotton Men—Wheat and Clover—The October State Fair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, June 4, 1870.

The copious rains of the past week or ten days have revived the drooping spirits of the farmers, as well as the drooping stalks of the cotton and corn crops. The rains have been general throughout the State, and have been abundant. The most confirmed croakers are forced to admit that we have had "fine seasons," (a general form of expression which denotes a fall of rain during crop time.) The only crop which was injured by the drouth beyond cure was the oats. In many places this had begun to head before the rain, and where this was the case the yield will necessarily be quite small. The cotton is as strong, healthy and promising as could be wished. It is small for the time of year, owing to the backwardness of the Spring, but the "stand" is excellent, and with a few days' fine sunny weather, to enable the hands to destroy the grass and weeds, which the rains have invigorated, and to thin the cotton sufficiently, the prospect of a good cotton crop will thus far be very encouraging. If the rains had been delayed much longer, I could not have written so hopefully. Very much of the cotton planted in the latter part of April, upon which the rains of last week were the first that fell since the seed was put in the ground, had not come up at all until the rain, and in many places where the crop was well up and had been chopped over the first time, an abundance of young cotton has come up, rendering it necessary to repeat the chopping process and thus increasing the labor.

SCARCITY OF CORN.

Corn—what there is of it—looks well, but is small for the time of year. Unfortunately, there is too little corn to be seen. Travel where you will, you see field upon field, patch upon patch, corner upon corner, in cotton, and only here and there a field of corn, looking like a stepchild among a numerous "second family." Either farmers have planted very little corn, or they have planted in very secluded and inaccessible spots. I am compelled to believe that the latter is the case, because, in my large acquaintance among the farmers, I have not seen one who, when asked if he had planted any corn, did not promptly and indignantly reply, "Yes, Sir, a plenty to do me." I have asked a few of them, when looking at their cotton, to let me take a look at their corn,—that I am a corn man, and have a passionate fondness for a full corn-crib,—but almost invariably I have been told that it was too far, or too hot, or too wet, or there was not time to "go away yonder to the far end of the place to see the corn." I was assured, however, that "away yonder" the corn was flourishing, and though obliged to appear satisfied, felt a good deal like St. Thomas. I wanted to touch the corn. I wished to convert "away yonder" into "right here," but I could not, and therefore have a lurking fear that the area planted in Indian corn, or what the botanists call *Zea Mays*, is lamentably circumscribed, and when the planters pretend that they have planted "a plenty to do them," they are only trying by a foolish deception to conceal what they feel to be an act of folly. Dissimulation is the homage which vice pays to virtue. In this case it is empty homage, and will so prove when their cribs are measured this Fall, and their wretched mules and horses are exhibited this Winter.

THOSE WHO DO PLANT CORN.

There are, I am happy to say, some exceptions—a few planters who really have planted "a plenty of corn," and who have no difficulty in showing it, whose mules and horses and oxen are sleek and fat, whose cribs are even now comfortably full, and who can truthfully boast that they have never bought a bushel of corn in their lives. On the places of these men I have seen fine fields of wheat and oats, preparations already made for a large root crop, a number of fine, lazy-looking, sleek and well-kept hogs enjoying themselves in "the lot;" and these men, strange to say, are the only men who have a surplus of money. They did not make as much cotton as their neighbors. Their income "on paper" was much smaller, but the cotton men have sold all their cotton, spent the money, have not a dime now, and are in debt to their factors for advances for the purchase of fertilizers, corn, meat and hay. The plenty-of-corn men who have the wheat, oats and hogs, have all their cotton money; they did not owe a cent; did not buy or go in debt for fertilizers, corn, meat or hay; and if a bad year comes, or low prices for cotton, they have "a little something to go upon," while the cotton men must assuredly go where the woodbine twineth, as the pastoral FISK, Jr., facetiously remarked.

WHEAT AND CLOVER.

The wheat crop is unusually promising. All the accounts I have received or have read from the grain districts of the State agree in representing the wheat as an abundant yield and entirely free from rust, blight and mildew. Oats, as already stated, will be below the average yield. I have heard of a few planters who have been eminently successful this year in raising clover. It has been thought, until recently, and very many persist in thinking still, that clover cannot be grown at the South—that the land does not suit, or that the climate is unfavorable. Modern improvements and the necessity for a diversified agriculture have, however, exploded this fallacy, and it is now fully demonstrated that clover, and plenty of it, can be raised in Georgia. Hon. BENJAMIN C. YANCEY, President of the State Agricultural Society, has, I learn, raised a fine crop on a large scale—over a hundred acres—on his plantation, on the Coosa River, Alabama, and Dr. JAYNES, of Green County, has also succeeded on far inferior land, proving further that it will grow in the shade, and thus furnish woodland pasture. When the example of these gentlemen has been generally followed,—as it may with profit and abundant success,—then planters will find out how they can restore their exhausted lands and raise large crops without buying so many tons of the patent self-acting fertilizers, which now poison the atmosphere in every direction with their confusion of bad smells.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.

The preparations for the State Fair to be held here in October are progressing rapidly under intelligent direction and liberal expenditure. The premium list of the Society amounts to fifteen thousand dollars, and in addition to this, several public-spirited citizens have offered large prizes for special articles. QUONDAM.

Murders in Georgia—Proclamations by Gov. Bullock.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, June 9.

In our advertising columns, today, will be found several proclamations, by Gov. BULLOCK, offering rewards for parties charged with crimes, and who have fled from justice.

The first on the list is BENJAMIN WAITS, charged with the murder of CHARLES SHERWOOD, in Jasper County, on the 3d of December, 1869, for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of $200 is offered.

2. GEORGE WHITELY, charged with the murder of NANCY E. WHITELY, in Gwinnett County, in the month of November, 1868, for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of $200 is offered.

3. ALEXANDER H. EVANS, charged with the murder of JESSE NUNN, in Taliaferro County, on the 13th March, 1870, for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of $200 is offered.

4. For some unknown persons who recently, in the County of Jefferson, took an elderly white lady and an old colored man from their homes at night, and beat them in a most brutal and merciless manner. The ruffians were disguised at the time, and from some cause the civil authorities in the immediate neighborhood where the outrage was committed, have failed to take any steps toward the arrest of the perpetrators thereof, for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of $500 is offered.

5. JACK TATE, charged with the murder of JERRY SIMMONS, a person of color, and WM. MCCULLORS and WM. J. CARR, charged with the murder of ALBERT DALE, a person of color in the County of Decatur, for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of $200 each is offered. Here is a good chance for detectives to make money, and we trust they will be active and vigilant in bringing the culprits to justice, so that condign punishment may be meted out to the guilty parties.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston *Post* gives constant evidence of carefulness in reading and good taste in selecting.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. STEINBERG, of Missouri, who were married a short time ago, and were each twenty-two years of age, died within a few minutes of each other, a few days since.

A Minnesota School Board have voted lightning-rods dangerous, because they attract lightning, and ordered one off the building in their charge.

Judge R. R. SLOANE, of Sandusky, positively declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Ohio.

Hon. E. C. MARSHALL, of Woodford, Ky., has announced that he shall run for Congress in the Seventh District of that State, in opposition to any and all nominees of conventions.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* thinks it certain that Congressmen MORRELL, ARMSTRONG, SCOFIELD, NEGLEY and GILFILLAN, of that State, will be renominated.

A Rhode Island paper is very severe upon a mean man in that State. It says that he would take his grandmother's coffin to slide down hill on.

Baltimore has painted its garbage carts a bright blue, with the running gear and shafts red, and had a grand procession of them through the principal streets a day or two ago.

Cincinnati is aghast at the discovery that a drunken clerk of a druggist has frequently compounded the medicines prescribed by one of the city physicians for the poor of his district.

In this State, on the same day last week, a lady, her daughter and her grandchild were buried. The elderly lady had lived in one town, and her daughter and infant in another.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that among those who enjoyed the musical festival in that city, last week, was the invalid artist ELWELL, who ventured out for the first time in ten years, and drank his fill of musical delights.

Among the photographs exhibited at the National Convention of Photographers in Cleveland was one of the Detroit *Post*, every letter of which, we are told, was as plain as the printed copy. What a waste!

The Boston *Advertiser* reports that WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and WALTER SCOTT appear as parties to actions on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court of York County, Me., and that FRANCIS BACON is counsel in both cases.

A call has been published in Pennsylvania for an informal Convention of active Republicans from all the minority counties in the State, to meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of July for consultation and co-operation.

A Texas paper asserts that the bitterest Radical in the Legislature of that State is an Ex-Confederate General who went to Brazil at the close of the war because he would not live under the hated Government of the Yankees. He is wiser now than he was at the close of the war.

A Pennsylvania paper, recording the marriage of a gallant ex-soldier, says that he gave an arm in defense of his country, and now gains two for the remainder of his life. "Thrice is he armed who" had "his quarrel just." We trust his warfare is o'er.

Some white gentlemen who took seats in the colored men's car on a Georgia Railroad, the other day, were invited to another car by the conductor, as the two colored passengers objected to white gentlemen sitting and smoking in their car.

A Montreal paper announced on Thursday last that Prince ARTHUR would finally leave that city on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., and added the appalling announcement that he would give dinners every night till then. May good digestion, &c.

The Richmond *State Journal* asserts that it has not seen a single newspaper in Virginia, or outside of it, Conservative, Republican, independent or neutral, that has not condemned the act of the three Commissioners in awarding certificates of election to the Conservative candidates for municipal offices in Richmond.

In several counties in Maryland inmates of alms-houses who are disorderly or refuse to obey the rules may be punished by flogging, the number of stripes authorized in one county being thirty-nine. In another county the number is limited to ten, and in others to fifteen, twenty and twenty-five.

Indignant at the false reports which have been published, a New-Hampshire man, who evidently ought to have been born in Ireland, declares that he will give a dollar for the autograph of every member of the New-Hampshire Legislature who is unable to write his own name.

Canadian papers complain that some of the patriotic young men who gallantly went to the front to repel the armed Fenian invaders, found on returning to their employers, after successfully discharging their perilous duty, that they had been discharged and their places filled by sneaking stay-at-homes.

In his speech, accepting a re-nomination from the Republican Convention of the Fifth District of Iowa, Congressman PALMER said: "Let no man deceive himself with the idea that this Republican Party is to be broken to pieces on the rock of financial or any other question. Individual members of the party may be stranded upon those rocks, but the party—never."

After having bragged so loudly of its magnificent new hearse, Nashville, Tenn., complains that it was never more healthful than now; that there are no epidemics, and scarcely any sickness worthy of note, prevailing in any part of the city or the surrounding country. Consequently, the large investment in the hearse is nearly a dead loss.

A Maine girl once stole an article of small value from her mistress in Belfast. She subsequently moved to Massachusetts, and last week, having endured the pangs of conscience for fifty-two years, sent a letter to her former mistress, confessing the theft and inclosing a sum of money to make restitution. This story is told by a Maine paper, which ought to have mentioned the present age of the mistress.

There are many afflicted readers who will drop a sympathising tear with the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* when it says: "We began to have hopes that WASHINGTON's body servant was really finally dead, and we should hear no more of him, but the newspapers have commenced with his children now. Four of them have died during the past week."

Judge POMROY JONES urges in the Utica *Observer* that a monument be erected to Gen. HERKIMER, who commanded at the battle of Oriskany, giving his orders to his German soldiers in the German tongue, even after he had received his death-wound. Ten days after the battle he died at his home near Little Falls, and in a neglected grave-yard there his dust lies almost unmarked.

The Syracuse *Journal* asserts that SAMUEL RANDALL MOTTS, a colored resident of that city, is nearly one hundred and thirteen years old, and says that "in 1776 SAMUEL accompanied his father and GEORGE WASHINGTON to Mount Vernon." The latter statement might be more satisfactory did the *Journal* condescend to inform us in what capacity GEORGE WASHINGTON went as a member of the party.

Speaking of the recent great reduction of the national debt, the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* records "its earnest protest against the legislation that is backing up and enforcing such an outrageous policy." It calls upon Congress to retrieve its errors and to put itself in favor with the people, saying that the general public, the business interests, nine-tenths of the influential journals, and common sense demand a change of policy.

Cincinnati is to have an Industrial Exhibition under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, commencing Sept. 21, and continuing till Oct. 15. All artisans, manufacturers, inventors, and persons engaged in the production of works of art and ingenuity are invited to contribute. A special invitation is extended to ladies to grace the exhibition with their presence and with specimens of their handiwork.

There is to be a meeting of soldiers of the war of 1812 residing in the West, in Paris, Ky., on Saturday next. The railroads have been requested to give them free passes on the ground that "no class of men, now living, are more entitled to honor than the old soldiers of 1812, who silenced the roaring of the British lion in America, and snatched from the Indian the murderous tomahawk and bloody scalping-knife, giving and securing peace and safety to the great North-west."

Lower California must be a healthy country. The San Francisco *Alta* reports that Gov. NAVARRETE, of Lower California, who is now in that city, has a son seven years old, and that the latter lately, as godfather, held up at the baptismal font an infant who is his granduncle—that is, the brother of his grandmother. The great-grandfather of the boy and also the father of the child were present on the occasion. A Señor AVILEZ, a neighbor of Gov. NAVARRETE, has several children—the precise number not reported—but the eldest is eighty-one years old and the youngest eleven.

To Whom it May Concern—An English Mother in Search of Her Son.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me, a poor widow, to avail myself of your valuable columns to endeavor to find out the whereabouts of my long-lost and only son. His name is WILLIAM THOMAS WHITTLE, otherwise Thomas Parker, who left Ormskirk against his will when very young. He is now about twenty-three years of age, and when I last heard of him, in 1865, he was living at Nashville, Tenn., United States. I have not heard of him for five years, and now I am very disconsolate, and I trust to your kindness to allow me to endeavor to find him. I live at Sally's Gap, Lower Ince, near Wigan, Lancashire, England, and if this should find my son, and he will write to me, he will relieve my distress of mind, and you will confer a lasting benefit on your bereaved supplicant.

MARIA HURST

WIGAN, Lancashire, England.

An Explanation—Wherein Rev. Mr. Demarest Offends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, in justice to a good man, to make an explanation in connection with your report of the proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, now in session in Newark, N. J., in your journal of 9th inst. You say the accused, which may imply that he (Mr. DEMAREST) had been guilty of some act unbecoming a Gospel minister—whereas the charge against him was that his preaching was dry and uninteresting. By giving the above an insertion you will serve a good cause. JUSTITIA.

Demands and Recommendations of the Colored Men.

The Richmond *State Journal* gives the proceedings of a Convention of colored men which, it says, was in session in that city three days last week. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That this Convention memorialize Congress for an appropriation of two millions of dollars to be expended by an agency of its own in the purchase of land in this State, to be divided into suitable farming lots, and disposed of to the freedmen of the State, to be paid for by installments with the usual rates of interest.

The following were adopted as the platform of those composing the Convention:

Whereas, The principles announced in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal and possess certain inalienable rights, and that the true purpose of Republican Government is to establish and to perpetuate liberty, justice and equality; therefore,

Resolved, That all laws, customs and organizations, either of Church or State, which discriminate prejudicially against color, nationality, condition or laudable avocation, are in direct violation of the fundamental principle of Republicanism, and consequently ought not to exist in this State.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Bureau of Labor to devise ways and means by which our children may learn the various branches of trade and the arts of commerce.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to our people to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, dealing in lotteries and politics, and apply their money to the purchasing of homesteads as the only real means of fixing ourselves beneficially upon the soil of the State, and without which citizenship will ever be impaired in all its relations to the State.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons, chosen from the Central Committee, shall be appointed on education, the Chairman of which shall be the Vice-President of the Bureau of Labor. The duty of said Committee shall be to foster and promote education, collect all information possible in regard to the location of schools, the number of children in attendance, and the condition and wants of those having no schools, and report the same to the Bureau of Labor, with such recommendation as in their judgment would tend to the fostering of education and improvement.

A Canadian Fenian Killed by Lightning.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, June 11.

THOMAS RHOLL, of the township of Asphodel, County of Peterborough, was, with his horse, killed by lightning a few days ago. At the Coroner's inquest, papers were found in his possession, one of which was a subscription list for the benefit of the Fenians, and which amounted to $400. An official of the township headed the list with $40! The circumstance has created great excitement in the neighborhood of the occurrence. Further developments will no doubt arise out of the investigation. All who subscribe money to aid the Fenians are, of course, as guilty in the eye of the law as though they were taken while engaged in active hostilities with the Fenian invaders. They are, in fact, guilty of treason, or treason-felony, and are liable to suffer death, on the charge being proved against them.

The Oyster War—Arrest of Marylanders.

From the Baltimore American, June 11.

We learn by a private letter that fourteen tongmen and ten canoes, belonging in Annamessex, Md., were captured in Pocomoke River, on Tuesday last, by the Virginia oyster-tug, for an alleged violation of the Oyster law of Virginia. They were fired on, making several narrow escapes, before surrendering. The men were carried to Drummondtown, Va., and lodged in jail, amid lice and filth, with only one meal of corn-bread, nearly raw, per day. One of the parties was tried in Drummondtown, and mulcted in $50 fine and $90 costs, all of which is in direct violation of the Mount Vernon compact between the States of Maryland and Virginia. Able counsel has been procured, and Gov. BOWIE should see that the compact is observed.

A Sick Charlestonian Feels an Earthquake Shock.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, June 10.

A gentleman who occupies a house in Aiken's-row, a short distance above Calhoun-street, being slightly indisposed on Monday last about noon, and lying in his bed, felt the shock of an earthquake unmistakably. The direction indicated by the vibration, as well as he could determine, was from north-east to south-west. A lady living in the vicinity confirms the statement, having herself felt the shock sensibly.

Trinity Sunday Observances.

Yesterday was Trinity Sunday, one of the highest feasts in the ecclesiastical year; and as such it was duly observed in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. With this day closes for a time the pious procession of holy days, in which, since Advent, the various phases of the history of Christianity are typified. In the Episcopal places of worship appropriate lessons were read and suitable anthems sung. Among the churches in which Trinity Sunday was observed, according to the prayer-book directions, were Trinity Church and Chapel, St. John's, St. George's, St. Paul's, and, in fact, all the prominent Episcopal churches. At the Catholic Cathedral, St. Stephen's, St. Francis Xavier's and others, there were special musical services. In St. Alban's vespers were sung at 4 P. M. The exercises were very imposing, and were witnessed by a large congregation.

Fatal Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

Late Saturday a fatal accident happened to a man attempting to cross the Flushing Railroad track, at Dutch Kills—ROBERT ALEXANDER, who formerly worked for the contractor building this road, and residing near the track, reached the crossing just as the train due at Hunter's Point, at 5½ P. M., was approaching. It is thought that he miscalculated the speed of the locomotive. He gave a spring as he reached the track to cross, but was caught by the locomotive and hurled into a creek running under the road-bed, about fifty feet this side of the crossing. He was picked up and taken on the train to Hunter's Point, where he died. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and a number of children in indigent circumstances.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Singular Robbery—A Model Police Return—Arrest of Panel Thieves—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

One JOHN MILLER, being in search of a railroad ticket to Pittsburg, on Saturday met one CHARLES WEINCKE who took him to No. 536 Broadway, where he introduced him to ROBERT SMITH as the agent who could furnish him with the ticket. But this agent being of a persuasive and sporting disposition, inveigled MILLER into the gambling saloon No. 38 Bowery, and proposed a game of faro as a preparative for his journey. MILLER declined but had no objection to sit down and watch SMITH's tussel with the tiger, which beast was so much too strong for him that he lost, or seemed to lose, his watch and a large sum of money. MILLER thought it was time to go and intimated as much, but SMITH and his party then interfered to prevent his departure and insisted that he should make good the loss of the player. The men were threatening in their demeanor, and to escape from them, as he says, MILLER gave one of them six sovereigns in English gold, and was then permitted to leave. Getting to the street, he called an officer and had SMITH arrested. That adroit operator being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, stated that he is a peddler residing at No. 30 Chrystie-street, and was committed in default of $5,000 bail for trial on a charge of robbery.

The returns from the Seventh Precinct yesterday morning, signed by Sergeant E. BUCKMAN, contained the following account of an affair occurring in the Precinct: "At about 2 o'clock A. M., HENRY KEARNEY, aged forty-two, residing at No. 212 Cherry-street, married, and a caulker, accidentally had his left eye knocked out by Mrs. ELLEN O'NEAL, who resides in the same house, caused by a family quarrel or fight. KEARNEY's eye was dressed by Surgeon JAMES and sent home. No arrest, but will be this morning, Sunday." This very singular account of the affair having stimulated inquiry, it was found that the fight occurred in the tenement-house where both parties live, and although the forcible extraction of KEARNEY's eye, which was torn completely from his head and fell upon the floor, may not have been the precise result intended by the infuriated woman, the feat is not generally regarded by the Police as an accident. The arrest which was prophesied occurred in due time, and the assailant is held to answer. The injured man who was taken to his room, instead of his eye, as officially stated, is not in any danger of a fatal result, but is of course maimed for life.

Through the exertions of Superintendent JOURDAN, and Capts. HEDDEN, MOUNT and BURDEN, the panel thieves have lately had a hard time of it. JAMES WILLIAMS, alias "Bourbon Johnny," who is the chief and most dangerous, because most adroit and persistent of this species of outlaw, has been an object of especial attention from the authorities. He has been driven out of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, and at last seeking refuge in the Twenty-ninth, was arrested Saturday night by Capt. BURDEN, with his associates, DELERANA WILLIAMS, JENNIE MILLER, ROBERT BROWN and GEORGIANA WAY, alias Emma Hodgson, at No. 406 Fourth-avenue. The prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning, before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and although no special crime could be alleged against them, they were committed in default of $1,500 bail each, as suspicious characters. Having been previously taken before Superintendent JOURDAN, that official told Bourbon Johnny that he might as well abandon panel thieving, as it was determined to compel him to select some other style of stealing, if steal he must.

HENRY HANDY and HENRY SALES, it is alleged, on Saturday, called on Mrs. HANNAH LEE, at No. 412 West Twenty-sixth-street, and one of them representing himself to be a Deputy Sheriff demanded $30 as still due on her sewing-machine. She went out to get an explanation of the matter from the parties from whom she had bought it, and during her absence they carried it away. Being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, they were committed on a charge of grand larceny.

J. BODINE was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of larceny, it being alleged that having hired a furnished room of Mrs. HANNAH LEE, of No. 412 West Twenty-sixth-street, he had left suddenly, taking the carpet in the room with him. He was committed for trial.

The body of a drowned man, which had apparently been in the water for some time, was found yesterday morning in the North River, foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, and secured by the Police. The Coroner was notified. The body of another drowned man was found by the Harbor Police, under Pier No. 21 North River, and secured for inquest. The remains have not been identified in either of these cases.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the office of T. P. WESTERVLIET, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Another fire from which also little damage ensued occurred at 1:10 A. M., in the apartment of CATHARINE PAPER, at No. 218 William-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The loss is covered by a policy in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

ALFRED WARREN, who has been ascertained to be a resident of Newburg or Poughkeepsie, yesterday fell down-stairs in a fit at No. 221 West-street, and soon died from the injuries. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Examination of the Hebrew Free Schools.

Steinway Hall was well filled yesterday morning, the occasion being the annual examination of the Hebrew Free Schools of this City. Several hundred scholars were present. Mr. ABRAHAM OETTINGER presided, and Mr. J. S. ISAACS acted as Secretary. Among the assemblage were Rev. J. T. LYON, of the Nineteenth-street Synagogue; Mr. M. M. ALLEN, Rev. Dr. BONDY, editor of the *Hebrew Leader*, and Rev. Dr. HAHN, of the Clinton-street Synagogue. The exercises commenced with a prayer by the pupils, who presented a very attractive appearance. Recitations and dialogues of a varied and entertaining character were delivered by Anne Staltz, Iola Clemens, Mary Silber, Riva Cohen, M. Rose, J. Blau, Henry Ettlinger and Samuel Oettinger. Two Hebrew poems were also read by Gustav Kurtz and Max Whitehead, with fine effect. The examination of the scholars continued for some time. It was conducted by the teachers of the different classes, including Mr. Harrison's class in School No. 3, Mr. Eppinger's classes in Schools Nos. 1 and 4, Mr. Vandewehler's class in School No. 2, Miss Harris' class in School No. 1, Mr. Noot's classes in Schools Nos. 1 and 3, Miss Gorlitz's class in School No. 1, Mr. Moses Cohen's classes in Schools Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Joseph Cohen's class, in School No. 4. The scholars displayed considerable proficiency in regard to their knowledge of the Hebrew language and of the primary branches of English education. Some of their number excelled in translating passages from Hebrew scripture into English, and in answering questions on religious subjects. Addresses were made by Alderman HENRY WOLTMAN, one of the patrons of the schools, and Mr. A. OETTINGER, mentioning the present encouraging and useful condition of the schools. The concluding exercises consisted of the distribution of a prize to about fifty meritorious pupils, followed by a prayer by Mr. J. C. NOOT, Principal of School No. 1.

The schools, four in number, were established five years were by several prominent gentlemen belonging to the Hebrew Free School Association, principally for the purpose of giving instruction to the children of poor persons in the Hebrew language and religion. About 1,500 children have been educated at them since their commencement. They are situated as follows: Two in Avenue C, one at the Greene-street Synagogue, and one in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue.

German Steam-boat Excursions.

Five different excursion parties of Germans, of this City, started on board of barges, attached to steam-boats, forming quite a flotilla, from the foot of Broome-street, on the East River, yesterday morning. Some of them sailed for Staten Island and some went up the Hudson River. Among the excursionists were the German singing society Uhland Bund, on the barge *Merchant*, attached to the steam-boat *Pope Catlin*, that made a trip up the Hudson River as far as Hastings, then went back and landed at Shady Side, between Guttenberg and Pleasant Valley, N. J., there rested for some time and then returned to the City in the evening. The party was a large one, being composed of the members of the Society and their families, and a number of lady and gentlemen friends, and among the latter members of two other German singing societies of this City. There was a band of music aboard, and dancing, singing and general hilarity were the order of the day.

Sabbath-School Labor and Responsibility.

"Sabbath-School Responsibility and Labor" was the subject of a sermon by Rev. Dr. HODGE, at the Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets, yesterday. The reverend gentleman took for his text the sixth to the ninth verse, inclusive, of the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children," &c. The Bible, said the doctor, was placed in our hands by God for our edification and enlightenment. It is our armor, and will give us the victory in the conflict with the adversary. In our time many assaults are made on the Bible, not only by avowed infidels, but by its professed friends, certain sects unwilling to recognise the distinctive doctrines of the word have been given to tampering with it; but its teachings have never been successfully resisted nor gainsaid. Its influence permeates our free institutions, and gives them stability. Science and art flourish alongside of the Bible, and commerce is encouraged. In the Sabbath-school the seeds of Bible truth are sown in the hearts of the young, which are to bring forth an abundant harvest unto righteousness. And consequently Sabbath-school labor commends itself to our earnest and prayerful attention as a powerful agency for the correction of the abuses of the times. The preacher then eloquently dilated on the fearful condition of juvenile humanity in that immediate vicinity, saying that children were growing up to swell the ranks of crime, to be the future assassins of policemen, and the plunderers of our homes. He concluded by appealing to those present to engage in Sabbath-school labor, and especially to encourage and support the school attached to the church.

EVANGELIZING MEXICO.

Missionary Meeting at St. Paul's M. E. Church—Interesting Addresses.

Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, addressed the congregation of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, on the subject of missionary labor in Mexico and the rapid spread of Protestantism there. He said if the intelligent world had been asked ten years ago in what part of the world under the sway of Roman Catholicism God would first commence the work of reform, no one would have selected Mexico, and yet this was now the place above all others for successful missionary labor. What was supposed to be last, was, in the Providence of God, first. In view of what we had witnessed in the past history of Mexico it would naturally be asked, "Can any good come out of such a Nazareth as that?" Bishop KINGSLEY had told us that there was not in the wide world such a corrupt condition of Romanism as in Mexico. It was common there to see a priest officiate at the sacred altar in the forenoon of the Sabbath, and preside at a cock fight in the afternoon. For 300 years Mexico was under the exclusive sway of the Roman Catholic religion. She excluded all vessels from her ports, except Spanish. No foreigner was permitted to come into the country. Even as late as 1804 Baron HUMBOLDT, who desired to visit Mexico in the preparation of his great work, the *Cosmos*, was only permitted to enter the country on the written request of the Crown of Spain. It was only within the last four years that marriage was made a civil contract there, and the enormous fees exacted by the priests for performing the ceremony practically excluded a large portion of the people from legally entering the marriage state. As a mass the people of Mexico are so far behindhand in human progress that we look upon them with surprise and even with contempt. And yet Romanism has made them what they are. But the darkness is greatest just before the dawn of day, and such would prove to be the case with Mexico. Nearly one-half of the real estate of that country had been taken possession of by the Catholic Church, and remained in its hands until the last five years, thus enabling the Church to hold the balance of power and control the political destinies of the nation. The bringing in of MAXIMILIAN was a scheme to perpetuate their dominion, and when he fell Protestantism had its first opportunity. Only thirty-five years ago the first Bible was taken into Mexico for the people. Until that time the people were wholly destitute of the Word of God. During the war of 1846-7 the American Bible Society sent to Mexico by the soldiers and by colporteurs a large number of Spanish testaments, and they have worked as leaven among the people. They have been the means of leading many, including some of the Roman Catholic clergy, to the Lord Jesus. It was only after the withdrawal of the French army of occupation that these Bibles could be read openly in Mexico, and the result is that today the world have the first real hope of a stable Government for that country. The men now at the head of the Mexican Government are trying to guide Mexico in the way of constitutional liberty. In order to do this it was necessary to adopt high-handed measures with the Church. The Church property has been sold to raise funds for free public instruction. The result will be that in future we shall hear less of *pronunciamientos* than we have in years past. They have discovered that civil and religious liberty must go hand in hand. They sent, two years ago, to this City for a man to go there and help on the great work, and they found a man in the person of a son of a retired merchant, of this City, who was born in South America, and spoke the Spanish language, and was heartily devoted to the work of spreading the Word of God. He had now lived in Mexico fourteen months, and was present here today. Without detaining the audience any further he would introduce to them Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Mr. WRIGHT then addressed the congregation, giving an account of the rapid change that was going on in Mexico in the religious habits and convictions of the people. He related many anecdotes of the conversion of Romanists, both clergy and lay people, to Protestantism. He said that what the Bible had done for the United States it would yet do for Mexico. There was a little band there working as never Christians worked before to give the Bible to her people. He spoke of the desertion of the Roman Catholic Churches in and around the City of Mexico, many of which had been turned into stables and devoted to other secular uses. The great Cathedral of Mexico now belongs to the Government. The liberal thought of the United States had found its way there, and a party is being formed that longs for liberty, both religious and civil. The Roman Church was no longer a political power there. Those of the Bishops who were not banished left of their own accord when the liberal Constitution of 1857 was proclaimed. They repaired to the Pope, and he persuaded NAPOLEON to send MAXIMILIAN and the Zouaves to restore their ancient sway; but they were conquered, and with the aid of our own Government were driven out of the land. The speaker said when he arrived in the capital of Mexico there were three Evangelical missions there. When he left, after a residence of fourteen months, twenty-eight Protestant congregations had been established, and two Evangelical periodicals were printed. A great reformation was going on even among the priests, among whom were many noble and sincere Christians. They had encouraged him to go on with the good work, and before he left the last priest who officiated at the Cathedral sent word to him that he was entirely with him in the work he was doing.

At the conclusion of Mr. WRIGHT's remarks, a collection was taken up in aid of the Mexican Missions.

Rev. Dr. Frothingham on the Death of Mr. Dickens.

At the morning services at Lyric Hall, yesterday, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, at the close of his discourse, made a brief allusion to the death of the late CHARLES DICKENS. Two continents, he said, were in mourning for a "great and good man gone." It is not often that whole nations weep for the demise of an author; but here there is bereavement, because our household writer is dead. The death of DICKENS falls like a pall upon the world of letters, and sorrow is universal; but so long as the grand conceptions of the great author shall be cherished (and that will be while time lasts) so long will the name and the memory of CHARLES DICKENS be honored and revered, both in the Old and the New Worlds. DICKENS was an apostle, though he did not call himself one—he illustrated the parables. He was not, technically, a preacher; yet what expounder of doctrine ever had such an auditory? He was a magician of the heart. He made us all God's charity children. Whose friend was he not? And who is not his friend?

The reverend doctor then made an apt and beautiful allusion to the influence of DICKENS' works upon the masses of mankind, and closed by saying that the great author was the friend as well as the teacher of human kind.

Rev. Dr. Chapin on the Death of Mr. Dickens.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN, during the delivery of a very eloquent discourse at his church on Fifth-avenue, yesterday, alluded briefly to the late CHARLES DICKENS. He said that many persons would perhaps say, What, speak of a novelist on the Sabbath day, and in the house of God! If it were a great statesman or military hero that had died, it might be permissible to allude to him from the pulpit on the sacred day; but that a mere writer of fiction should be spoken of and extolled, no, that would not do. Some people might be shocked at what he was going to say, but he thought it right and proper, and he did not believe that he was traveling out of his way or out of his line of duty in alluding to the life and death of CHARLES DICKENS. Since the time when the intelligence of the death of our martyred President had sent a thrill throughout not only this country, but the civilized world, there had been no death which had caused such general and profound sorrow. And what was the reason? It was because his power and influence had been felt for good, in all homes, wherever the English language is read and appreciated. His great power to paint home scenes, to portray incidents of every-day life, was acknowledged. It was true that he had the sense of the humorous so fully developed in him that often he caused his readers to laugh, but often, too, he drew tears from out the eyes of those unused to weeping—tears that come from the heart, moved by the highest and holiest impulses which can operate on man. When by depicting, as he so well knew how to do, some great human woe caused by some great human wrong, the feelings thus stirred must necessarily cause one to grow better, and more kindly intentioned toward the great griefs of the human family; to make one feel more charitable and more loving. The speaker took the ground that Mr. DICKENS was a hero; that he had done a great, yea, even a Christian work. The influence which he had exerted, and was yet to exert upon literature, and even upon Christian literature, could perhaps never be properly estimated, but it was great. Before Christianity, he said, it was not possible that there could have been a CHAS. DICKENS. For truth, justice and humanity he had labored well, faithfully, effectually. He believed there had been such beings as men of genius, but they were few and sometimes a long way between. Men of talent, men of learning, men of great capacity for developing the forces of earth, had lived in all ages—are living now—but we could not call them men of genius in the [illegible] at that time. But it was his opinion that to call CHAS. DICKENS a man of genius would be no misnomer. In concluding his remarks in regard to the illustrious departed, the speaker said that if there were not, as many learned men would have us believe, a future world for the soul, then the acquisition and development of such powers of mind, and of such a genius as that of Mr. DICKENS, must all have been for naught. But he asked his hearers not to believe the delusion that when the body dies an eternal sleep is to ensue. Mr. DICKENS' work, like that of all of us, simply began in this small world of ours, and it will be resumed in another state. In making some remarks in regard to a future world, the reverend gentleman said people seemed to have very different views as to the nature of the employment in Heaven. Some imagined it to be a place where the pleasures of the senses as we have them now would exist in all their perfection; that they would tread streets paved with gold, smell all sweet perfumes, partake of all luscious fruits, and listen to, and engage in singing songs the most melodious. Others thought Heaven was rather a negative sort of a place, where freedom from pain, from sorrow, from toil and perplexities of all kinds, would be realized. The speaker did not coincide with such theories. He believed the mind, the immortal soul, when breaking away from its chrysalis state in this world, would go on making new discoveries, receiving new truths, and that what is known here as sensual pleasure will there be unknown.

Mr. Beecher on "Human Afflictions and Divine Mercies."

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, before an unusually large congregation, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached on "Human Afflictions and Divine Mercies," selecting for his text the first chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, sixth and seventh verses—"Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations," &c. The reverend gentleman explained that these texts recognized that though a Christian had many joys and exhilarations in his career, he was subject to occasional disappointments and heart sadness, "through manifold temptations," but such experiences belonged to the very idea of piety, and was that process by which the spiritual in man gained a complete ascendency over the physical. He then showed that human afflictions should not be regarded as evidences of God's anger, but rather as messages of mercy for the correction of certain evils, for whom "He loved He chasteneth and scourgeth."

Last evening Rev. Mr. BEECHER delivered a discourse on convivial pleasures, and the danger of young men from them. He alluded to the temptations which constantly beset this class of the community, and to the cold reception which they met in the churches, and said that under these circumstances, deprived of home influences as the great majority of them were, it was not to be wondered that young men fell into temptation. He referred to the example which many merchants set young men, that of drinking with them, and asserted that if the merchants of Broadway and Wall-street would set their faces against this practice of indulgence during business hours, the cause of temperance would be greatly advanced thereby. He asserted that if statistics could be gathered, covering a period of ten years, showing the number of young men who had been ruined and gone to their graves through indulgence in convivial pleasures, the result would be something appalling.

The reverend speaker made no allusion to the death of Mr. DICKENS.

Friendly Society of St. Ambrose.

Yesterday morning a collection was taken up in St. Ambrose Church for the benefit of the Friendly Society of St. Ambrose. During the services Rev. Mr. SILL, Rector of the Church, said that the Society, which had been incorporated by the State, extended its aid to all persons of the Protestant faith, without regard to sex, color or nationality. The Society had already done a good work, and its power and usefulness were constantly extending. No one was sent away by the Society unaided, provided they came well recommended and the means of the Society permitted relief to be extended. An annual payment of $3 constituted any one a member of the Society. Subscriptions might be sent to Mr. BAILY, the Treasurer, at No. 21 Spruce-street, or to the Almoner, Rev. Mr. SILL, No. 25 Vandam-street.

Court Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Held by Benedict, J.

On Monday and Tuesday the Circuit Court will take up criminal business. On Wednesday the admiralty calendar will be proceeded with.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

There will be no part of the Supreme Court in session in Kings County. Justice PRATT will be occupied in Poughkeepsie.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
7—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, President.
8—Goddard vs. Mallory.
9—Hunt vs. Sanger.
10—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
11—Pike vs. Orcutt.
19—Coggill vs. McAloney.
21—Hiestand vs. Otis.
23—Wight vs. Rowland.
24—McKee vs. Burrell.
25—Rogers vs. Smith.
26—Isaacs vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
27—Bendall vs. Peterson.
28—Garnar vs. Bird.
29—Low vs. Hall.

Nos.
31—Bailey vs. Martin.
32—Russell Manuf'g Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
33—Bartlett vs. Chase.
34—Purdington vs. Hadfield.
64—(N. E.) Bolles vs. Duff.
35—Baker vs. Byrne.
36—Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.
37—Hartshorne vs. Taylor.
38—Gouge vs. Roberts.
39—Kirby vs. McFarland.
40—Tacker vs. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
——In matter of probate, &c., of P. M. Langton vs. Langton, &c.
1065—Learned vs. Ryder.
1339—Same vs. Same.
1947—Same vs. Same.
6656—Walsh, ex'r, &c. vs. Sexton.
990½—Marsh vs. Solomon.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
5654—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
962—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1545—Judge vs. New-York & Albany Prop'r L.
224½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank of City of New-York vs. Rose.
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
326—Drake vs. Barstow.
230—Cohen vs. McCay.
272—Wright vs. Booss.
1530—Fisk vs. Sears.
940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
1564—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Penistor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
109—Marvin vs. Terrett.
112—Same vs. Same.
126—Bemas vs. Morrill.
130—Frobisher vs. Hoffman.

Nos.
197—Long vs. Donohue.
220—Wright vs. Wright.
271—Swann vs. Hayward.
282—Lesson vs. Pirnil.
283—Hall vs. Duncan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
1087—Schweikert vs. McNamara.
1509—Harris vs. Gigney.
1733—Morgan vs. Gantz.
1079—Bunting vs. Neptune Submarine Co.
813—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
1870—Mayhew vs. McElvare.
1783—Steadham vs. Sanford.

Nos.
1659—Shaughnessy, by guardian, vs. Agart.
327—Albertis vs. Allerton.
334—Same vs. Same.
335—Same vs. Same.
735½—McLain vs. Van Zandt.
1825—Eppenskiner vs. Bauer.
1080—Hamburger vs. Jones
1012—Katz vs. O'Brien.
1447—Knower vs. Pilze.

Part II.—Held by Barber, C. J.

Nos.
1780—Fearing vs. Wardwell.
1730—Kein vs. Tupper.
1588—Minturn vs. Stewart.
2096—Western Ins. Co., Buffalo, vs. Gamble
1976—Apfel vs. Apfel.
2164—Friend vs. Walters.
1266—McDaniel vs. O'Brien
2202—Brennan vs. Dodge.
2204—Davidson vs. Parker.

1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.
1350—Sturne vs. Williams.
1712—Sturne vs. Gt. West. Ins. Co.
1286—Funke vs. Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
1284—Funke vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
2216—Graff vs. Hart et al.
2218—Graff vs. Spier.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
185—Brown vs. Elliott.
892—Fey vs. Smith.
908—Gannon vs. Taylor.
836—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
129—Ashmead vs. Martin.
738—Fisher vs. French.
640—Blumm vs. Hildreth.
700—Graham vs. Fitzgerald.
1143—Levy vs. Schoenberger.

332—Master Stevedores, Asso'n vs. Walsh.
612—Bolger vs. Nicholson.
324—Fogg vs. Gillmore.
195—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
911—Schwartz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
94—Darrow vs. Hamill.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
112—Kain vs. Kelly, sheriff.
1017—Hubbard vs. Hall.
936—Carpenter vs. Goodwin.
373—Randall vs. Brand.
752—Tuttle vs. Hanneman.
468—Burrel vs. Hurry.
918—Currie vs. Van Vleck.

1304—Morrissey vs. Simonds.
[illegible]—Holland vs. Steuben.
[illegible]—Peddie vs. McQuade.
[illegible]—Ternure vs. Beach.
[illegible]—Knobe vs. Royal.
[illegible]—Wilcox vs. Newton.
[illegible]—Welsh vs. Bates.
1254—Roberts vs. Matthews.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½

Nos.
1151—Haller vs. Lehr.
1614—Ellis vs. Buckly.
— —Brown vs. Richmond.
— —Baker vs. The Same.
1384—Seabury vs. Middleton.
894—Traver vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
726—Custis vs. Melville.
1102—Middleton Plate Co. vs. Melville.
1146—Gallagher vs. Gillespie.

1305—St. John vs. Ackerson.
— —Rabe vs. Seckendorfer.
1220—Lowell Sewing Machine Co. vs. Milburn.
1340—Yager vs. Klauber.
1376—Jones vs. Tompkins.
1376—Doyle vs. Brockway.
1377—Derrickson vs. Simonson.
1381—Newell vs. London.
1383—Killian vs. Desmond.

Part II.—Held by Alker, P. J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
873—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
874—Same vs. Same.
911—Randolph vs. Howland.
1114—Hyatt vs. Terry.
1261—Wingetman vs. Dor.
1269—Chamberlain vs. Sherwood.

1318—Voorhis vs. Codling.
1319—Barry vs. Haugh.
1320—Dain vs. Fuller.
1324—Walsh vs. Bussing.
1325—May vs. Wiederstein.
1326—Fisk vs. Carrington.
1374—Snow vs. Blake.
1475—Green vs. Fitzsimons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. McKenna, William Pease and Wm. Dalton; arson.
2—The People vs. Philip Brady, felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Bartholomew Upton; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Mary McLeod; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Geo. W. Swenson, Robert R. Swenson, Eyre Hutchinson, Robert F. Hoke and Thos. J. Sumner; conspiracy.
6—The People vs. Nicholas Duggan and John Grogan; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Philip Cantlin and Patrick Cantlin; receiving stolen goods.
8—The People vs. Edw'd Connor; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Tancredo Cruz; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. James W. Morgan and Timothy Devine; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Wm. Joiner; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Fanny Phippany; disorderly house.
13—The People vs. The Same and Wm. Bennett; assault and bat.
14—The People vs. John Willson; larceny.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.
46—Arkell vs. Nelson, Jr.
49—Kemp vs. Spanton.
52—Gross vs. Lena.
56—Shirley vs. Kirby et al.
65—White et al. vs. Packer et al.
69—Dennis vs. Weil.
70—Recht vs. Middleton.
73—Cassidy vs. Flanagan et al.
76—Taylor vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
79—Gildersleeve vs. Oddie.
80—Enderlin vs. Elsaesser.
81—Doyle vs. Owen.
82—Corwell vs. Oliver.
83—Arthur vs. Gates.
84—Stackfield vs. Davison.
85—Berry et al. vs. Brainerd.
86—Balon vs. Willet.
87—Bown vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
88—Glenes vs. Peast.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 11.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	45
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112	100	do.	45¼
10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64 c	111¾	300	do....bet. call	45½
6,000	U.S.5-20C.'65	111½	100	Atl. M. S. S. Co.	36
70,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.S.	3
50,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.c	[illegible]	100	do	3¼
1,000	do.	[illegible]	15	Amer. M. U. Ex.	45¼
54,000	Ten. St. 6s, x.c.	62	100	do....bet. call	45
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	61½	100	U. S. Express	45¼
10,000	do.	61¼	100	do....s30	45¼
20,000	do....s30	60¾	200	Adams Ex. Co.	65
10,000	do.	60½	5	do.	64¼
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	86	500	N.Y.C. & H. R.	100¼
2,000	La. St. Lev. Bs.	75	100	do....s10	100¼
2,000	Ala. St. 5s Bds.	75	100	do....bet. call	100⅛
2,000	Louisiana 6s	77	100	do....b30	100¾
10,000	Brokl'n 6s, W.L.	95	10000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs.	95¾
2,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83	96	200	Harlem R....bet. c.	144½
5,000	Erie 1st M.	99	200	Reading R. R.	107⅞
4,000	Erie 4th M.	93½	200	Mich. Central	125
12,000	Cent. Pac. G. B.	93¾	500	Lake S. & M. So.	98¾
4,000	Mich.So.S.F.B.	100	400	do....bet. call	98¾
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10	85	500	do....b30	98⅛
10,000	Gt. W. 2d M. B.	80¼	300	Chic. & N.W.Pf.c.	92¼
9,000	Col.,C.&I.C. 1st	82½	100	do....bet. call	92½
2,000	Col.,C.&I.C. 2d	65	200	Mil. & St. Paul	68¼
1,000	No. Mo. 1st M. B.	90½	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82¼
1,000	Am.Dk.&I.Co.7s	97	59	Tol., Wab. & W.	60¾
7,000	Chi. & G.E. Inc.	40¼	25	do.	60½
12	Bank of Republic	121	200	do....bet. call	60¼
10	First Nat. Bank.	209	100	Del., Lack. & W.	111¾
10	Tenth Nat. Bank.	125	40	do.	111⅞
100	West. Union Tel.	33½	300	Col., C. & Ind.Cen.	20¾
200	do.	33¾	200	Ohio & Miss. Pf., bet. call	75½
100	do....b30	33¾			

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	100	Adams Ex....bet. c	64
10,000	do.	118	200	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	100
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	700	do bet. call....s10	100
2,500	U.S.5-20 R., '65, n.	112½	100	N. Y. C. & H. C.	95¾
2,000	do.	[illegible]	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	95¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108⅛	100	Erie Railway...s30	22
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¼	100	Reading R.	107⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	62½	100	Lake S. & M. So. R.	98¾
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	61¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	84¾
1,000	do.	61½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¾
70,000	do.	61½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	110¼
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24½	200	N. J. Central R.	110¼
5,000	do.	24	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	121½
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	82½	100	do.	121¼
4,000	Long Dock Bs.	91¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	68
2,000	Pac. R. R. 7s, guar. by St. Mo.	100	200	do.	67¾
200	West. Un. Tel.	33¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	45½	200	Tol., W. & W.	60¾
100	Mariposa Pf. ...b30	17	100	do....b10	60
100	U. S. Express	45¼	15	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar.	95½
200	do.	45½	200	Ohio & Miss R.	40½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	15¾	100	Morris & Essex R.	91¼
100	Am. M. Un. Ex.	45¼	100	Bost., H. & E. R.	5⅛
100	do.	45	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	118
			10	N. H. & Hart. R.	173½

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67	113¼	200	Lake S. & M. So.	98¾
200	Adams Ex.	63¾	200	do....b3	98¾
200	West. Un. Tel.	33¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	40½
100	Pacific Mail	45¼	100	do.	40⅜
100	do....b8	45¾	200	Rock Island	121⅛
100	N.Y.C. & H. R. R.	100	200	Newark & Clinton	89
100	N.Y.C. & H. R. R. Scrip.	95½	1000	Quartz Hill	23
200	Reading R. R.	107	300	Canada Mining	25
			200	Dale Prop. B. Co.	40¾

MONDAY, June 13—A. M.

There was a moderate general Trade in all departments of Merchandise last week, but a better movement on the Grain Exchange in the line of Exports to foreign markets as well as for the home trade. There is decided activity, also, in Petroleum, the production and export of which are both on the increase. A contemporary says that it is conceded that the production at the wells has increased a thousand barrels per day as compared with last season, and the increase is still progressive. The Cotton Exports of the week from this and the Southern ports fell off to 22,962 bales, nearly three thousand bales from the corresponding week last year. The excess to the present date of the crop year, however, is 654,000 bales, and the excess of receipts, 720,000 bales. The whole crop, including corrections for overland receipts at the Eastern mills, and 90,000 bales estimated for Southern consumption manufactured at the place of growth, is now expected, according to the *Financial Chronicle*, to exceed 3,200,000 bales. The accounts of the new plant continue favorable from nearly all the Cotton States. The Grain receipts at the Lake ports are looking up, and the recent general recovery in the price of Wheat and the appearance of some rather liberal export orders are especially encouraging for the Western trade and for the Western Railway traffic.

The Money and Stock markets during the week were easy for the latter, and not uniformly active for Stocks or Gold, and the ultimate prices on Saturday afternoon show a decline of 1 ℘ cent. on Gold, ½@¾ ℘ cent. on the Public Funds, and, with some exceptions, a lower range on the Railway speculation. The new Bonds of Tennessee and the Shares of the Pacific Mail, both now speculated in as non-dividend "fancies," were higher than the week before.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold coin as follows, compared with the close of May, or as on the 1st of June Schedule of the Public Debt:

	June 1.	June 11.
Total on hand	$104,769,732	$103,284,421
For depositors	33,370,800	24,671,000
In Government ownership	$71,398,932	$78,613,421

The Currency balances are now $20,731,904, as against $14,243,817 at the beginning of the month. The Currency balances at New-York alone, $11,010,645, against $6,741,516 at the close of May. The New-York Banks now hold $60,159,170 in Greenbacks, against $61,618,676 at the close of May. The Internal Revenues collected since June 1 amount to $5,620,085, making for the fiscal year to date $170,102,027. The Customs thus far in June are about $6,000,000 at all the ports.

We compile from Report No. 8 (new series) of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the following summary of the Exports of Domestic Produce from the United States for the first eight months of the current Fiscal Year, as compared with the corresponding period in the Fiscal Year 1869. Of the six staple Exports, which we present in separate lines, it will be noticed that there is a large gain on Cotton, Tobacco and Breadstuffs, a moderate gain on Petroleum and Provisions, and a falling off in Lumber and Wooden-wares of about 15 ℘ cent. The average gain on all Exports is about 30 ℘ cent. in Currency values, *and forty ℘ cent.* as reduced to Gold values. The increase in Foreign Imports, marketed or consumed in the United States, for the same eight months, is a fraction less than 9 ℘ cent.:

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1869. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Goods for consumption	$271,383,589	$249,925,081
Produce exported	239,032,185	172,907,781
Balance, exclusive of specie	$32,354,404	$77,017,300
Net outgo of specie	20,198,880	28,000,161
Apparent balance	$12,355,523	$48,997,119

EXPORTS DOMESTIC PRODUCE—EIGHT MONTHS.

From all ports.	1869-70. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1868-69. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Cotton	$130,708,051	$85,083,445
Tobacco	17,334,970	14,199,880
Petroleum	20,091,642	20,097,284
Breadstuffs	$44,748,820	$24,471,386
Provisions	21,050,800	16,103,369
Wood and wooden-wares	2,689,644	3,144,107
Other exports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in currency*	$288,163,603	$261,180,562
Reduced to gold	$239,032,185	$172,907,781

* Except $11,031,127 from Pacific States in 1870, and $9,684,448 from same States in 1869, cleared as in gold values.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 11, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans ... $3,066,158
Decrease in Specie ... 2,425,671
Decrease in other Legal Tenders ... 1,131,140
Decrease in Deposits ... 5,492,507
Decrease in Circulation ... 142,888

	June 12, '69.	June 11, '70.	June 4, '70.
National Capital	$74,895,700	$72,937,200	$72,937,200
Local Capital	10,350,206	11,972,148	11,972,148
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	271,622,720	279,610,276	282,676,434
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	60,159,170	61,290,310
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,144,760	32,142,188	32,285,083
In Sub-Treasury	81,507,617	87,323,[illegible]	87,324,504

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	June 4, '70.	June 11, '70.	June 12, '69.
On deposits	$228,131,197	$220,669,290	$193,936,909
Circulation	32,345,083	32,142,188	34,144,760
Total	$260,476,280	$252,811,478	$228,081,669
25 ℘ ct. would be	$65,369,220	$63,452,869	$57,007,924
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	92,239,800	88,682,989	69,913,838
Excess	$27,870,580	$25,230,120	$12,902,914
Rate for Money	4@5 ℘ ct.	4@5 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,785,471, against the total entries of $5,635,650 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,343,752, against $3,597,769 same week last year. The exports of Specie, $843,424, against $403,024 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,434,232. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,469 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,490,106	March	$27,253,954
August	27,227,202	April	28,547,274
September	22,279,489	May 7	6,202,393
October	19,009,219	May 14	5,580,176
November	19,084,197	May 21	6,646,173
December	18,152,434	May 28	5,616,503
January	22,204,519	June 4	7,022,961
February	22,831,585	June 11	4,785,471
Total since July 1			$265,647,742
Against same time in 1869			278,500,524
Decrease since July 1			$12,852,782

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,366	March	$15,942,095
August	12,624,219	April	14,497,935
September	17,326,344	May 4	3,432,691
October	19,089,529	May 11	3,419,985
November	17,228,002	May 18	3,337,044
December	18,558,897	May 25	2,610,420
January	11,589,166	June 1	3,383,804
February	11,946,145	June 8	4,343,752
Total since July 1			$187,293,481
Against same time in 1869			155,047,971
Increase since July 1			$32,245,510
Gold, June 11, 1870			113⅛ ℘ cent.
Gold, June 12, 1869			138⅞ ℘ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	March	$1,521,001
August	3,227,340	April	1,608,614
September	1,768,171	May 7	591,434
October	2,531,076	May 14	501,127
November	1,126,848	May 21	714,486
December	1,732,899	May 28	2,046,059
January	2,683,292	June 4	1,199,700
February	2,194,256	June 11	843,424
Total since July 1			$30,952,660
Against same date in 1869			35,992,751
Decrease since July 1			$5,040,091

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,913	August	1,567,988
September	12,504,225	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,002,983
December	8,696,686	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,368	January	17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,869	March	2,766,313
April	13,192,872	April	336,564
May	11,985,488	May	16,918,162
June 4	1,765,438	June 4	577,585
June 11	2,434,232	June 11	481,029
Total	$128,463,707	Total	$85,671,417
Total, 1869	119,731,317	Total, 1869	86,731,172

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 12, '69.
American Gold	114¼@113⅛	139⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾@112	122⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	114½@114	119⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	109 @108⅜	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛@100⅛	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip.	96⅛@ 95½	....
Rock Island	122 @121⅛	120⅛
Lake Shore	99⅛@ 98⅜	106⅛
North-western	84¾@ 84⅛	86⅛
Reading	109⅛@107	98⅛
North-western Pref. 91½ with Div.@ 90½ x. d.		97
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛@ 40½	33⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛@45¼@ 44½	90⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞@ 82	86⅛
St. Paul Common	68⅛@ 67⅛	76⅛
New Tennessee 6s	59½@63⅛@ 61½	64⅛
Old Virginia 6s	69 @ 70	56
New-Jersey Central	110½@110¼	114
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛@ 60⅛	73⅛

The sales of Gold, Saturday, were the lowest of the week, 113⅞@113¼ ℘ cent. The Gold Room is dull; the inclination, if either way, is to sell *short*. The Banks lose this week $2,425,671 on their Gold averages, and the Treasury received $2,432,232 for Gold Customs. The Banks also lose $1,131,140 in Greenbacks, while the Treasury Office adds $2,092,885 to its Currency balances. The general line of Deposits at Bank is down $5,492,507, and the Loans have run off $3,066,158—the result of the extreme ease in Money, rather than calling in of Loans.

The day was a dull one on the Stock Exchange, corresponding with the dull and disagreeable weather outside. The Exchange and Gold Room have agreed to call Saturday Afternoon a semi-holiday through the Summer months. Both are to close at 3 o'clock P. M. The Public Funds were barely equal to Friday's prices; the State Bonds were lower on new Tennessees, and the Railways somewhat unequal in quotations, though in the main about the same as on Friday night. Pacific Mail was especially firm on the Miscellaneous list.

The following quotations were made at the close of business in the Long Room. The 5-20s closed a fraction firmer.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	114
American Gold Coin	113¾	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	61¾	61½
New-York Central and Hudson	100¾	100¼
N.Y.Cen.& H. Debt Certificates	95¾	95⅝
Reading Railroad	106⅞	107
Chicago and Rock Island	121⅞	121⅝
North-western Common	85¼	84¾
North-western Preferred	92¾	*90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	45¾	45¾
St. Paul Preferred	82½	82
St. Paul Common	68¼	67⅞
Lake Shore	99	98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	40¾
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60½	60¼

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$88,332,512	97
Gold receipts	540,784	60
Gold payments	1,365,176	46
Gold balance	75,533,544	38
Currency receipts	875,326	62
Currency payments	447,456	29
Currency balance	11,010,645	13
General balance	87,023,051	30
Customs	305,000	00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,300,000	00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg'd, '81	114¼	5-20 coup., '67	[illegible]
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	[illegible]	10-40 reg'd	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '65	[illegible]	6s currency	[illegible]
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	[illegible]		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75	103
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	61½	Ill. Canal bds., '70	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, new bonds	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]
N. C. new bonds	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
S. Carolina new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '73	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '78	[illegible]
H. & St. Jo. Ins.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '83	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	72½	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., '78	[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee bds.	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. 8s, Levee bds.	85½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	x108⅛
California 7s	113	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.	111
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105½
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	[illegible]
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	75½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st.	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d m.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th m.	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. new bds.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th m.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	[illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. 1st.	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Penn. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	St. Louis & I. M. 8s.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	[illegible]
Con. 7 ℘ c. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W. 1st.	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W. 2d.	[illegible]	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Col. Chic. & Ind. 2d.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	[illegible]
T. W. & W. c. con. S. F.	[illegible]	Tol. Peo. & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]	Tol. Peo. & W., W. D.	81
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	142	Import. and Traders'	138
Manhattan	150	Park	160
Merchants'	123½	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
Mechanics'	139	Central National	111
America	143	Fourth National	109
Phenix	110	Ninth National	118
Tradesmen's	154	Tenth National	125
Mech. and Traders'	125	Oriental	151
National	127	Gold Exchange	100
Merch. Exchange	106	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	105
Seventh Ward	109	Del. & Hudson Canal	123½
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	125½	Consol'd Coal of Md.	25½
Mech. Bkg. Asso'n	125	Canton Co., Balt.	67½
Broadway	200	Western Union Tel.	33½
Ocean	85	Quicksilver Preferred	13
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Mining	7½
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Trust. Certf.	44
Chatham	170	Atlantic Mail	35½
Hanover	108	Boston Water Power	18½
Irving	118	Adams Express	63¾
East River	112½	Wells-Fargo Express	15½
Nassau	110	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip.	3
Shoe and Leather	165	American Express	45
Corn Exchange	129	United States Exp.	45¼
Commonwealth	115	Pacific Mail	45½

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and extra dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable after July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A LIMITED QUANTITY OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, free of Government tax, for sale at 90 and interest. These bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the Stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a Sinking Fund.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY has just declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. in gold, free of income tax, payable to the shareholders in the United States at the office of the Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	17	Cut-meats, pkgs.	50
Cotton, bales	968	Lard, tcs.	90
Eggs, bbls.	1,331	Butter, pkgs.	1,221
Flour, bbls.	8,415	Cheese, boxes	9,485
Wheat, bushels	117,355	Rice, pkgs.	245
Corn, bushels	52,021	Starch, boxes	1,650
Oats, bushels	13,370	Tobacco, hhds.	464
Rye, bushels	6,000	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	54
Leather, sides	6,140	Whisky, bbls.	259
Resin, bbls.	2,328	Wool, bales	45
Pork, bbls.	216		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the Steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—10,089 boxes Cheese, 564 bales Cotton, 676 cases Sewing-machines, 100 cases Guns, 6 pks. Furs and Skins, 1 box Fish-hooks, 203 boxes Bacon, 2 pks. Hardware, 280 pks. Machinery and Poles, 7 pks. Electric Machines, 66 bales Raw Silk.

By the steam-ship *France*, for Liverpool—47,141 bushels Wheat, 2,437 bbls. Flour, 1 case Metal Goods, 106 boxes Bacon, 12 tierces Lard, 175 bbls. Resin, 1,807 bales Cotton, 40 bbls. Oil, 471 boxes Cheese, 100 tierces Beef, 66 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 25 boxes Tobacco, 1,200 Pipe Staves.

By the steam-ship *Parana*, for London—70 pks. Sewing-machines, 200 cases Spermaceti, 156 bales Furs, 2 casks Furs, 19 bales Skins, 1 box Skins, 48,500 bushels Wheat, 156 cases Drugs, 15 baskets Annis-seed, 2 hhds. Bourbon Whisky, 25 kts. Tongues and Sounds, 15 kts. Halibut Fins, 75 half bbls. Corn-meal, 1 Piano, 17 pks. Plow-handles, 200 cases Condensed Milk, 12 pks. Pumps, 1 pk. Agricultural Implements, 10 pks. Tools, 1 case Feathers, 10 bbls. Gelatine, 5 tcs. Beef, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 469 boxes Cheese, 20 cases Paper, 148 bdls. Whalebone, 8 pks. Bran Dusters, 2 Hat-pressing Machines.

By the ship *Suliote*, for London—1 Threshing-machine, 64 boxes Sewing-machines, 4 hhds. Pumps, 10 cases Pumps, 3,126 bbls. Flour, 110 tcs. Beef, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 465 bags Oil-cake, 137 Lancewood Poles, 533 bbls. Resin, 275 boxes Clocks, 5 boxes Chalk Pencils, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 45 pks. Bees-wax, 4 casks Nails, 882 bags Coffee, 1,704 bags Linseed-cake, 197 sacks Cotton-seed Cake.

By the *Cambria*, for Glasgow—11 cases Sewing-machines, 3 cases Machinery, 2 bbls. Sperm-oil, 10 casks Sperm-oil, 1 Refrigerator, 1,987 boxes Cheese, 378 pks. Butter, 50 bbls. V. Oil, 178 pieces Fustic, 15 bbls. Beeswax, 2,185 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 80 bbls. Beans, 75 tcs. Beef, 200 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Bacon, 2,550 Staves, 2 quarter casks Whisky.

By the steamer *Trojan*, for Glasgow—42,300 bushels Wheat, 1,445 bbls. Flour.

By the steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—1 bale Furs, 3 casks Ingot Copper, 25 bbls. Potash, 88 bags Coffee, 1 case Silk Ribbons, 3 cases Silks, 8 cases Cottons, 52 bales Leather, 550 boxes Cocoa, 16,632 bushels Wheat, 4 boxes Tacks, 7 cases Mineral Water, 35 bundles Whalebone, 2 seroons Bees-wax.

By the steam-ship *Weser*, for Bremen—12,970 bushels Rye, 7,591 bushels Wheat, 6 bales Furs, 109 hhds. Tobacco, 213 cases Leaf Tobacco, 20 boxes Tobacco, 642 bbls. Resin, 19 bbls. Casings, 33 bags Drugs.

By the bark *Columbus*, for Bremen—3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Carrie E. Long*, for Cadiz—165,840 Staves.

By the brig *Domenico*, for Constantinople—58,800 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Veteran*, for Gibraltar—1,153 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet since our last, at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 535 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade; 2,888 bags by the *Donati* were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been very quiet within our previous range. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@19c.; Rio, 9½c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@20c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull since our last at yielding prices. Sales, 273 bales, including 107 bales to shippers, 140 bales to spinners, and 26 bales to speculators. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 550 bales basis Low Middling for June at 21c.@21¼c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling for July at 20¾c.@20⅞c.; 250 bales basis Low Middling for August at 20¾c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum up the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, closing very quiet at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 5,159 bales, including 4,273 bales for export, 1,287 bales to spinners, 519 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active and irregular, having fluctuated during the week nearly ½c. ℘ lb., closing quiet at 21c. for June, 20¾c.@20⅞c. for July and 20¾c. for August. The sales on basis Low Middling have been for June, 4,850 bales at 20¾c.@21¼c.; for July, 3,900 bales at 20 7-16c.@21⅛c.; for August, 300 bales at 20⅜c.@21⅛c.; for September, 700 bales at 19¾c.@20 1-16c.; for October, 1,650 bales at 18c.@18⅝c., and 100 bales for October and November at 18⅝c. The exports from this port for the week have been to Liverpool, 5,308 bales; to Hamburg, 42 bales; to Christiana, 140 bales; total, 5,489 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been to Liverpool, 16,632 bales; to the Continent, 5,933 bales; total, 22,565 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	18¼	18¼
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19½	20¼	20¼
Low Middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	21½
Middling	22	22	22¼	22¼
Good Middling	23¼	23¼	23½	23½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this week	5,323
Receipts last week	7,729
Receipts the preceding week	22,778
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand since our last at a further average improvement of 10c. ℘ bbl. on shipping brands, which have been in quite limited supply, and wanted by export buyers, as, to some extent, on speculative account. Trade and family brands have been also quoted a shade firmer, and have been offered with less freedom, while the inquiry has been on the increase. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 [illegible] ℘ bbl., the latter an extreme for small lots; inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$5 [illegible], chiefly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. fair ordinary Extra State, deliverable first half of July, at $[illegible]; and 2,000 bbls. choice do., June delivery, at $[illegible] ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Good to fancy extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in fair request at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for poor to good Ordinary; [illegible] ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand [illegible]. Corn-meal has been quoted steady [illegible] for Yellow and White Western [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Caloric, [illegible] for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quite briskly, at an advance of 1c. to 2c. ℘ bushel, in the instance of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel on Amber Winter, which grades were in most request, chiefly for shipment and on speculative account. Toward the close some holders showed considerable eagerness to realize at the ruling prices, leading to a reaction on No. 2 Milwaukee Spring from $1 33@$1 34½, the highest figures of the day, to $1 31½@$1 32 as the final quotations for sound, afloat. Winter also closed rather less firmly. No. 1 Spring, which was quoted at $1 38 bid, and $1 40 asked, early in the day, for full loads, closed on the basis of $1 37, at which two boat-loads were disposed of. The general market wound up heavily. Sales have been reported from store, afloat and to arrive since our last of 176,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 42, $1 45 in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 37@$1 38½, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 29 for Chicago in small lots; and $1 31½@$1 34½ for Milwaukee, here and to arrive; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 22; Rejected Spring part at $1 15@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 45@$1 46, in store, ℘ bushel. Good to prime lots of new mixed Western Corn have been in fair demand, and held with more firmness; inferior and unsound parcels were in less urgent request and irregular in price. Red Mixed Western was in some demand, but was held above the views of buyers. White and Yellow Western was lightly dealt in at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,600 bushels at $1 03@$1 06 for old Mixed Western, $1 02@$1 08 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 05@$1 06; $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow and White Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, delivered, and 80c.@$1 for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal on the basis of 93c.@95c. for Canada, in bond; $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quiet and unsettled. Barley Malt continues very quiet, having been held above the views of buyers. There has been an active demand noted for Canadian and Western Oats at somewhat stronger prices. In White Oats, the dealings have been on a comparatively moderate scale, but at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at 65c.@69½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 65c.@68c. in store; 70c.@71c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 70½c.@71c. for State and 65c.@66c. for Canada, afloat. The export clearances have been 2,437 bbls. Flour and 47,141 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,126 bbls. Flour, and 48,500 bushels Wheat for London; 3,630 bbls. Flour, and 70,300 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 16,632 bushels Wheat for Havre; 7,591 bushels Wheat, and 12,970 bushels Rye for Bremen. The first new Southern Wheat, Choice Amber, shipped by J. C. MATHEWSON, of Augusta, Ga., received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, BLACK & Co., has been sold at $3 ℘ bushel to JEWELL BROTHERS. This is the third season Mr. MATHEWSON has been first in the market with new Wheat.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic ta 21¼c.@22c. ℘ yard, showing a firmer market.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 10 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 50c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,544 hides, and 806 bales, do.; sales, 36,350 hides and 200 bales, do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼@22 lbs., part 23c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21¼ lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Entre Rios, 20¼ lbs., 22½c. gold, selected; 700 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry Entre Rios, Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Corrientes, 21½ lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 20¼@21 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; 400 Dry California, 21 lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,350 Dry Bogota, 20@27 lbs., private terms; 5,200 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Matamoras, 23@24½ lbs., private terms; 2,550 Dry Mexican, 20@24½ lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Texas, 20@25 lbs., 17½c.@18c., currency, selected; 1,300 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 150 Wet-salted Southern, 38 lbs., private terms; 3,500 City Slaughter, 65@68 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, selected; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) private terms. The stock on hand is 152,000 Hides and 750 bales, (same time last year, 172,200 Hides and 50 bales,) as follows: 46,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 21,900 Dry Montevideo; 29,800 Dry Rio Grande; 8,200 Dry Orinoco; 300 Dry California; 3,500 Dry Central American; 2,400 Dry Tampico; 2,200 Dry Truxillo; 200 Dry Maracaibo; 1,200 Dry Singapore; 400 Dry and Salted Bogota, Savanilla, &c.; 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 700 Dry and Salted West India; 17,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 3,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow; 1,600 Wet Salted Para; 1,700 Wet Salted Texas; 750 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in request at full rates. We quote within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ℘ lb. Of the week's business, Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks thus: "Our market remains very firm, under the influence of continued discouraging advices from the growing districts. While prices are not quotably higher, buyers in pursuit of fine goods have advanced their bids 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. on the growth of 1869, without, however, being able to effect any very extensive purchases; 25c. is still the asking price for choice State, though we hear of no cash sales above 22c. Low and medium grades have been taken in small lots at 10c.@17c. Good Yearlings find ready market at 6c.@8c., while strictly choice are not on offer below 10c. 500 bales of Yearlings were taken up this week by a speculator on terms private. This heavy draft was made upon the 'reserve stock,' there being no such quantity obtainable outside. Owing to the very discouraging prospects of the new crop, many growers and speculators in the country who are having Hops held in this market on commission, are either withdrawing them altogether, or are giving orders to have them held firmly for an advance. We never knew a time during our experience in the business, when there was as much to warrant holding hops as now. The average price of the article as it stands quoted today, barely pays the cost of production; and with the large requirements of the coming season, the exhausted markets of the world, with a failure of the American crop, and with only an average European crop, an early and material advance in prices is highly probable. Receipts of the week, 240 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,617 bales; total receipts of the season, 98,813 bales. Export clearances last week, 46 bales; exports corresponding week last season, 1,258 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 55,831 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date May 28: 'Our market here is gradually becoming firmer, with more inquiry for Americans—both new and old. Accounts which have reached us during the past week from a large portion of the Weald of Kent and Worcester, report a sprinkling of fly, but the attack is at present too insignificant to cause alarm; meanwhile the vine is rapidly growing, and from the generally healthy condition of the grounds, appearances are decidedly in favor of a large crop, unless an attack of vermin intervenes. Continental markets are reported firmer, with a tendency to improvement.' P. S. A cable dispatch just received from London reports an advance of 15c. ℘ cwt."

LEATHER—Sole has been generally quiet at former rates; receipts, today, 6,140 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, since our last. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	37c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at about previous prices; 700 bbls. Pale were disposed of on private terms. The receipts have been 2,328 bbls.; exports, 1,850 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy on the basis of 38½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@39½c., ℘ gallon. Crude nominally, $3 50 ℘ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 05@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 85@$2 05. Pitch, $2@$2 37½, ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—A rather more active inquiry has been noted for Crude in bulk, on the basis of 14¼c. for prompt delivery, at which 750 bbls. were taken; also, 3,000 bbls. for forward delivery, on terms not disclosed. Crude, in shipping order, was quoted firm at 19c.@19½c. ℘ gallon, but was without activity. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Refined Oil has been in moderate request and held with confidence on the basis of 27c.@27¼c. for Standard White, for prompt and June delivery, though no important dealings transpired. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, part at 27c., which was the ruling quotation, and part at a shade higher price, which we could not authenticate; and 1,000 bbls. do., July delivery, on private terms. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,650 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,700 bbls. for Bremen, 1,153 bbls. for Gibraltar, and 58,800 gallons for Constantinople. A Pittsburg telegram places the production at 13,365 bbls., and the stock at 31,528 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand at from 31¼c.@32¼c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet, since our last, at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order, and 4¼c.@4½c., in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a limited business. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$30 75 for New Mess, chiefly at $30 62½, for prompt delivery; $26@$26 25 for Thin Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, for August delivery, seller, at $30 45 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been in more active request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 500 pks. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Hams, and 19c.@21½c. for choice Bagged do., ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 17c. for Cumberland, and 14¼c. for Stratford. Lard has been quoted steady, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at 14¼c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15⅜c., for City, and 15¼c.@16½c., for fair to prime Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 500 tcs. Prime Western, for forward delivery, on private terms. Beef has been in less demand at essentially unaltered prices; sales have been reported since our last of 120 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at $28@$30 for Prime Mess, and $30@$33 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 200 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet at from $30@$32 for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Butter has been in rather more demand, including State Inferior to Prime at 20c.@31c.; and Western Inferior to Prime at 15c.@25c. ℘ lb., the day's receipts were 1,221 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 5c.@17¼c., as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 9,485 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at our quotations. Receipts, 15 bales from Sisal, 14 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 44c.; Porto Cabello, 33c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@30c., currency. Of Goat, further sales have been made of 250 bales Mexican, and 41 bales Payta, on private terms. Demand good for prime stock. Receipts, 312 bales from Calcutta, 207 bales from Tampico, 75 bales from New-Orleans, and 13 bales from Maracaibo. We quote: Tampico Goat, 60c.@65c.; Matamoras, 62½c.@65c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 35c.@41c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 65c.@80c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade. Sales, 771 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9¼c.@10c.; 125 boxes Havana at 9¾c. ℘ lb. Other negotiations were pending for a considerable amount of Cuba, chiefly of refining grades, but not completed up to a late hour. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 11¾c.@14½c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime stock continues in brisk request at well-supported prices; sales 205,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@9⅞c., for fair ordinary to prime; 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@17c.; 27,000 lbs. Grease at 6c.@8½c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 05½, chiefly at $1 05 for Western and bound Western and State pks., ℘ gallon; receipts, 259 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but firm, since our last. For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton, by steam, at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; 1,300 bbls. Flour, 2s. 1d.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d.@8¼d. ℘ bushel. For Havre, 37,500 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Artists: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Arbuckle; Chorus, organ and great orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

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24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
NOT GUILTY. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Walcot, Fawcett, Bradshaw, and Miss Virginia Buchanan and Mrs. Walcot.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE DANCING BARBER, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, &c. By Mrs. Oates and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
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THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.
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STRAWBERRY, FLORAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At a meeting of Conservative members of Parliament, it was resolved to support the Government in carrying the Compulsory Education bill. Lord DERBY, it is said, will no longer oppose the Irish Land bill, and will seek to make only such changes as will make it acceptable to the House of Lords....A London weekly paper publishes a rumor that the Marquis of BUTE is about to abjure Roman Catholicism....A reward of £1,000 sterling has been offered by the new West India Telegraph Company for the detection of the author of the story announcing the loss of the *Dacia*....During an election riot in the Isle of Wight, on Saturday, many people were injured and much property destroyed.....The races at Longchamps for the grand prize of Paris, took place yesterday, in the presence of the Imperial family. Several English and other foreign horses entered, but the prize was won by the French filly *Sornette*. After the race, a crowd gathered about the grand stand and cheered the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial....The debate on the monarchy was continued on Saturday in the Spanish Cortes without result. It is announced that, early this week, M. CASTELAR will bring forward a proposition for the complete and immediate abolition of slavery, with indemnity to the present owners....The correspondence between Italy and Switzerland, regarding the movement on the border, has assumed a milder tone. A descent on Italy from Austrian territory by Italians is threatened, and the Austrian Government is taking measures to prevent it....The Greek brigands whom the Government troops have been pursuing, have escaped to Turkish territory....It is reported that the Turks are sheltering and aiding the Christians who were burned out by the great fire in Constantinople, and that large sums have been subscribed for the aid of the sufferers by people irrespective of sect....A reduction in the military establishment of Bavaria is proposed.

THE INDIANS.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, and Mr. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, called upon the Sioux Chief RED CLOUD, on Saturday evening, to pay their respects. Mr. MORRILL assured the Chief of their sympathy—that Congress, the President, and the people, would deal justly with the Indians. He was convinced they had been too much neglected and abused, and assured RED CLOUD that if he were to go North he would find multitudes of friends. In the course of his reply, RED CLOUD said, in relation to Fort Fetterman, that it was a curse to his people, and brought nothing but mischief into his country by whisky drinking, abusing of squaws and other bad work. He hoped there would be no war, and there would be none, if the whites waited for the Sioux to begin it. Mr. HOOPER spoke of the good conduct of RED CLOUD and his people toward the Mormons, who had not lost a life, an animal, or a bale of goods until the railroad was built. RED CLOUD said the Mormons had always dealt fairly with his people. RED CLOUD and his party leave for New-York today, where they are to remain a day or two. On Saturday a "council" was held at the Indian Bureau between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and RED CLOUD. The Secretary assured the Chief that the traders he preferred should be appointed, and that, as RED CLOUD and his band were unwilling to go on the reservation, and wished to live on the head-waters of the Big Cheyenne, it would be as they desired, and the Government would give them cattle and food and clothing. RED CLOUD, in the course of his reply, said he was mad when he heard what was in the treaty, but the Secretary having explained it again, he (RED CLOUD) was pleased. A later dispatch says that the visit of RED CLOUD to New York is postponed, the Chief desiring another interview with the authorities.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Indian delegations now at Washington, was passed. The bill granting lands to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad was called up, and a protracted debate ensued, from which it was made to appear that a tract of land three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide was granted to two railroads, one taking the odd sections and the other taking the even sections. The morning hour expired during the debate, but the Franking bill was laid aside to dispose of the pending bill. The measure occupied the rest of the session, and was passed by 32 to 13, when the Senate, at 5¼ P. M., adjourned.

In the House Mr. BUTLER asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act; objection was made. The assailant of Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, was brought before the bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. After some debate the prisoner, WOODS alias DOOLEY, was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a resolution directing that, owing to his inability to employ counsel, the Speaker employ suitable counsel for him, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill. After a good deal of discussion the amendments, placing female employés in the departments on the same footing as males, was adopted: those appropriating money to meet the expenses of an expedition to the North Pole, raising the salaries of Supreme Court Judges, and providing for the extension of the Capitol Grounds, were rejected; and then the bill and amendments were referred to a Conference Committee. Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the Army Bill, reported a reconstructed measure, the provisions of which are given in our regular report of the proceedings elsewhere. This conference report was agreed to, and then, at 4¼, the House adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

GENERAL.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 23d ult. represent that Señor PARANHOS, the Brazilian Commissioner, has returned to Asuncion, where a treaty of peace with Paraguay had been signed. The Entre Rios and Uruguay revolutionary movement continued.

The coopers of Philadelphia are on a strike. Several co-operative establishments were burned during the week, and yesterday morning a large but unfinished barrel factory was burned. One man has been committed for trial for arson.

A San Francisco dispatch announces the wreck of the steamer *Active*, from Victoria for San Francisco, twenty-two miles south of Cape Mendocino, in a fog. The passengers, with part of the baggage, were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

A fire in Lewiston, Me., yesterday morning destroyed property valued at from $50,000 to $75,000. The property destroyed is known as Central Block.

The Cuban privateer *Hornet*, under seizure at Wilmington, N. C., since last Fall, has been released, by order of the President, to the original purchaser from the United States, Mr. FERNANDO MACIA, who gives bonds amounting to $50,000 that she shall not engage in hostilities against Spain, or otherwise violate the Neutrality laws of the United States.

The Hudson's Bay Company, it is said, will distribute the $300,000 paid them by Canada among the proprietors.

The last detachment of troops for the Red River region reached Collingwood on Saturday.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention on Saturday rejected the proposition to give the ballot to woman by a vote of 1 to 231, and adopted that for biennial sessions, instead of annual, as formerly, by a vote of 118 to 115.

A synopsis of the regular monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics is published this morning.

In the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, on Saturday GILBERT R. RODAN and MARY TULLY were brought before the Court under accusation for adultery and bigamy, RODAN having been divorced from his wife in New-York for adultery with MARY TULLY, whom he subsequently married. The Judge said the only question in the case was whether the Court should give effect to the New-York statute, and reserved decision.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, the Southern novelist, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday evening, aged sixty-four years.

Prodigality at the Public Expense.

Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, has called an extraordinary session of the Legislature to propose an amendment to the Constitution, legalizing the issues of bonds in aid of railroad projects recently made by a great many municipalities in that State, in the exercise of powers which the Supreme Court has declared unlawfully granted by the Legislature. This decision of the Court has, naturally enough, spread dismay through a large body of private investors, many of whom, doubtless, have put their little all in these town and county bonds, and if anybody has to suffer loss in the matter, it is not they, but the community at large, whose representatives caused the error. We hope, therefore, the popular vote will enable the municipalities which have issued the worthless securities to make them good; no interest but that of knavery would gain by their repudiation, while the credit of the State would suffer severely for years, if not irretrievably. Under similar circumstances the people of California manfully shouldered a burden, illegally imposed on them, thus acknowledging the soundness of the doctrine—which just now has a good deal of political value—that the moral obligations of a State are as binding, and ought to be held as sacred, as its legal obligations.

We trust this occurrence will call the attention of the public all over the country to the absolute necessity of putting a stop, by constitutional restrictions, to the growing practice on the part of towns, counties, cities, and States of voting away the property of the minority in aid of schemes, which though in one sense they may be called public improvements, are in a very great degree, if not for the most part, private enterprises—that is, enterprises resulting in private gain, and conducted for private gain. The example of Congress, in making enormous grants of waste lands, in aid of railroad building, seems to have spread through smaller corporations all over the country the wildest notions as to the rights and duties of local majorities in dealing with public funds. Scandalous as have been the jobbing and waste which have marked many of the Congressional land grants, it must not be forgotten that the grant of wild lands in aid of railroads, after all, takes nothing out of anybody's pocket at present. At worst, it puts the public domain into the hands of speculators, instead of reserving it for distribution among bona fide settlers; but then it imposes no present burden on industry, and it does open up vast regions to settlement which would otherwise not be reached by population for a generation or two. The grants of bonds and other obligations which are made by towns and counties are, however, literally mortgages imposed on persons actually settled, in the case of the minority—that is, it may be of nearly half the tax-payers—without the consent of the owners, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a road to be worked for private profit, and the conduct of which is sure to be regulated, wholly or almost wholly, with reference to private profits. The result of the extent to which the practice has been carried in many places in the West is that a great many towns are likely to lose a considerable portion of their population, the burdens imposed on property being greater than the people will bear; while in other places the inhabitants have been driven into open attempts to repudiate, or to resist even the judgments of the Courts.

The proposed new Constitution of Illinois—a State which has suffered from these practices as much as any in the Union—peremptorily forbids the State, or counties, or towns, from lending their credit, or making grants to, or taking stock in, private corporations, or making appropriations for railroads or canals. We think there can hardly be a doubt that every State in the Union will be obliged to take the same precautions before very long. The scale on which the abuse at which they are aimed may grow, even in the most respectable communities, has been well illustrated in the case of the Hartford and Erie trouble in Massachusetts, where one railroad, managed by some of the finest specimens of the tribe of modern "railroad kings," has managed, in one way or another, to get about five millions out of the State, and is in a fair way of getting three millions and a half more. As the bulk of the tax-payers everywhere are apathetic, and absorbed in their private affairs, and speculators and jobbing politicians are ever wakeful, active, and energetic, there is positively no limit to this mode of getting money out of people's pockets. The field for "improvements" in every State is prodigious. At present the attention of speculators is confined simply to railroads and canals, but we may be sure, if some constitutional check is not put on their operations, we shall see more things done for the public good and private gain, with the aid of funds taken from the tax-payers, than we have yet dreamed of. Some idea of the possibilities of the case may be formed from the performances in times past of the New-York Common Council, limited as its sphere has been. The *City Manual*, for instance, has long ceased to be a compendium of useful information about the City Government, and has become a work of art, a specimen of typography, wood engraving, binding, fine writing, and in fact of general expensiveness, the one object of its construction being apparently the putting of money into it. As the knowledge of the art extends, we may be sure we shall see "State aid" invoked for schemes which nobody has as yet foreseen, unless the protection of the organic law is extended to the property of the minority, by a rigid and clear difinition of the meaning of the phrase "public use." At present, Legislatures give it the widest possible application. When it first made its appearance in our jurisprudence, nobody thought of private property being wanted for public use except for public high-roads or public buildings. The idea of its being made to cover liens on people's lands and houses for the benefit of private corporations, or in aid of dividends to speculative stockholders, entered nobody's head. Everything is now "public use" which lobbyists can persuade the majority of a State Legislature to consider so. It is high time for the people to define the term rigidly in the State Constitutions, and it is safe to say that there is no danger whatever in depriving railroads of the benefits of it. At the rate at which population and production are growing in this country, there will soon be no region which is in want of a railroad which cannot get it from private enterprise, and there is hardly a railroad now in existence, or likely to come into existence, which cannot with decent management be made to pay well, or at least sufficiently well. If the State will only keep their hands off, railroads will pass more and more into the hands of business men. "State aid" only draws speculators, and involves the whole business of public transportation in jobbery and confusion.

The Story of the Indians.

Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained with reference to the claims which the Indians have upon us, the manner in which those claims have been brought to our notice during the last few days cannot fail to make a deep impression. We have heard the story of the red man from his own lips, and if we can once bring ourselves to regard it in a candid spirit, and without violent prejudices toward the Indian simply on account of his race, we shall see some reason to suppose that the "wrongs" in the Indian affair are not exclusively on our side. There can be no doubt, for instance, that RED CLOUD, a Chief over a score of tribes, never understood the true nature of the treaty of 1867 until it was properly explained to him on Friday at Washington. All the Indians declare that they were told that the treaty was only intended to "make peace"—that the troops were to be withdrawn, and the Indians allowed to "raise their children." When they found the railroad going through what they regarded as their country, they believed the Government to be once more taking an unfair advantage of them. Secretary COX told them on Saturday that he was sorry "they felt badly upon finding out what was in the treaty." But is this the way the business of a great Government should be carried on, even though the parties treated with are "only" Indians? Is it any wonder that the Indians do not adhere to treaties if they are carefully kept in the dark as to what those treaties really contain?

We are quite aware that there is a class in the country which simply settles all such questions by saying, "Any treatment is good enough for the Indians. They are vermin, and must be exterminated." We trust, however, that this savage theory is not accepted by the great body of the people. We ought to be desirous of keeping our engagements with the Indians, even if they *do* belong to an inferior race. The "extermination" principle has had its admirers, and some military men, as our readers will easily remember, have done their best to carry it out. But we might almost challenge any one to read RED CLOUD's speeches, and then decide whether the Indian is entitled to receive ordinary fair play or not. RED CLOUD is evidently a man of considerable natural abilities. No amount of education could have enabled him to present his case with greater effect than he has lately done, drawing all his images and illustrations from nature, and breaking out now and then into involuntary scorn of our mode of perpetually discussing questions without settling them. "I have become tired of speaking," he said, on Saturday. And again he begged not to be forced to visit New-York. "The whites are the same everywhere. I see them every day." Some of his remarks are even more characteristic of the red Indian than any of the speeches invented for the "Last of the Mohicans" by FENNIMORE COOPER. "You promised us many things," he said, on Saturday, "but you never performed them. You take away everything. Even if you live forty or fifty years in this world, and then die, you cannot take all your goods with you. The Great Spirit will not make me suffer because I am ignorant. He will put me in a place where I shall be better off than in this world." Again, is there no truth in the following sayings? "My Father (the President) has a great many children out West with no ears, brains, or heart. The words of my Great Father never reach me, and mine never reach him. *There are too many streams between us*"—as fine an image as ever poet conceived. Listen, too, to these words of BRAVE BEAR: "I am seventy-five years of age. I am old. When the Great Father created us, the white and the red men were all brethren, and we lived so; but now we are not. We are melting away; and the whites, who are increasing so fast and are great, are trying to crush us and leave us no hope. The Great Spirit is looking upon them, and will make them give an account of their misdeeds." "The whites," said RED CLOUD, "who are educated and civilized, swindle me, and I am not hard to swindle, because I do not know how to read and write."

Are these groundless complaints? We all know that they are not. If the Indians do not always keep faith with us, we have certainly not gone out of our way to set them a better example. Their lands have been taken from them, and when compensation has been promised, the money has seldom been paid. Some of the "streams" which run between the Indian and his Great Father at the White House intercept and carry off the appropriations. There seems to the Indian to be no chance of getting justice. He is entrapped into making all sorts of treaties which he cannot understand, and which are misrepresented to him by those who induce him to sign them. We trust that Secretary COX will do all in his power to see that a more honorable policy is pursued in future. It may be the destiny of the red man to be "stamped out," but while he does remain upon the earth it is scarcely worthy of us as a people to make him the victim of superior cunning.

Trading at a Loss.

The great fact which the revenue reformers are attempting to make clear to the people, is that, with all our wonderful growth of population, and the increase of production from the cultivation of new lands, the purchasing power of the nation is diminishing or but slightly increasing. That is, while our desire for luxuries or necessities from abroad has increased, we have steadily less and less of our own products to buy them with. So heavily have excessive Customs duties weighed on every branch of production that the commodities, when completed or grown for market, were found to be so costly as either not to be able to compete with similar articles abroad, or as to exchange with less advantage to the country. In other words, our foreign commerce is becoming less and less profitable to us. We are in the position of a farmer whose family must have silks, carpets and pianos, but whose wheat and corn, owing to taxation, is worth less every year. This ominous fact it seems extremely difficult to make the high tariff men appreciate or understand.

The effects of oppressive duties are always exceedingly complex, and reach branches of production which are remote from those taxed. We can often best judge of their working by examining the general condition of exchange or production. It is to be remembered that in the last nine or ten years our population has been increasing at least at the rate of one million per annum, while new railroads and lines of transportation have been continually built, and new machinery invented for adding to our productions. During this period how has our foreign trade flourished?

If we compare the year 1844 with 1849, we shall find that we are exporting less (in value) and importing more—our exports in 1860 being $33,000,000 more than in 1870, and our imports $64,000,000 less. Or if we take a year back of that, 1859, we have increased our exports in ten years only $12,000,000, while our imports have risen $87,000,000. If we analyze these returns, we discover that in agricultural staples (omitting petroleum which was not exported in 1859) we exported $19,500,000 less last year than we did ten years ago. The comparison is equally unfavorable to us between 1867 and 1857. In domestic manufactures, our business with foreign countries, despite the amazing increase of wealth here, has been almost as unsatisfactory. Our exports in these products of industry have remained nearly stationary during ten years, and fell off last year about $5,000,000 since 1860.

When we come more closely to investigate where this falling off has taken place, we can see on what branches the heavy burdens of the tariff have most weighed. Thus, the gold value of manufactured cotton exported has fallen off from $10,934,000 in 1860 to $4,416,708 in 1869; of general manufactures of iron and steel from $5,514,238 in 1860 to $1,579,676 in 1869; in copper and brass from $1,664,222 to $445,637. Boots and shoes are reduced in the value of export about fifty per cent. in that period; woolens from $389,512 to $120,013; carriages about seventy-five per cent., candles more than fifty per cent., pot and pearl ashes nearly eighty per cent., books and paper nearly fifty per cent., hats and caps from $211,602 to $72,740, manufactured tobacco about $1,000,000, paints and varnishes to from $223,809 to $91,452; gun-powder from $467,772 to $122,562; manufactures of India-rubber about one-half; garden and other seeds from $570,912 to $44,186; hides and skins some $800,000, and living animals about $1,200,000. This list might be protracted to a great length, showing in innumerable little items that branches of production in this country which were once able to exchange profitably with foreign products, now cost so much that their products cannot be exported except in diminished quantities. Why, for instance, should the export of garden and other seeds fall off more than nine-tenths, or of India-rubber goods about one-half? The only explanation is that high taxation has so increased the expenses of production that these articles cannot compete with the foreign.

In like manner, let any candid observer examine our trade returns with countries where we formerly traded profitably. With the West Indies we have increased our purchases of their products, during the last nine years, by the amount of about $28,000,000, (gold,) while the goods we have sent to them in return have remained just about the same in value. The trade with Sweden and her colonies is equally discouraging in its returns. In nine years we have doubled our purchases, while the goods we have sent in return have fallen from $1,513,876 to $166,974. With Mexico and the Sandwich Islands the returns are very unfavorable. With Canada, in nine years, we have increased our purchases about $9,000,000, and have sold to her just about the same value of goods and products.

It must be borne in mind that this unfortunate change in our trade with foreign countries is all of recent date. It is contemporary with the tariff. From 1857 to 1860, the annual increase of exports of domestic manufactures was nearly sixteen and two-thirds per cent. From 1860 to 1869, there was a decrease. From 1857 to 1860, the export of domestic cottons increased by about seventy-eight per cent. They should have been last year some forty millions at that rate of increase; they were in fact about four and a half millions.

There can be but one inference from these facts—that our present system of taxation, customs and internal, is destroying our ability to purchase from foreign countries, by making production so costly. If we still buy, we are merely buying with borrowed money, and the results of such a mode of doing business will be fatally apparent before many years.

A New Way of Selling Books.

Of all the plans for getting circulation for the work of an unknown writer, that adopted by Mr. R. H. HORNE, the author of *Orion*, was perhaps the most ingenious. Mr. HORNE first thought of giving away the edition outright, but, on consideration, he altered this purpose and put a nominal price on the volume. The price fixed upon was *one farthing*, but the publisher was directed not to permit any one to buy more than a single copy at a time. Three editions were sold in rapid succession at this price—the singularity of the device operating, no doubt, as an admirable advertisement. What follows is more remarkable. The fourth edition was issued at a shilling, the fifth at half a crown, and these two editions were taken away almost as rapidly as the preceding three. Mr. HORNE was thus in a fair way to recover his outlay. But, unfortunately, his publisher at this juncture became bankrupt. The luckless author had advanced the needful funds to sink on the preliminary ventures, but had no settlement since his poem began to bring in a profit, and the only satisfaction accorded to the hand that penned *Orion* appears to have been that of being the first to sign the insolvent publisher's quittance.

It is clear that this scheme, much as it challenges admiration for its clever originality, belongs to the category of things that can be done only once. If, for example, Mr. HORNE had proceeded to put upon the market another poem at a farthing, numbers would doubtless be purchased with a view to sell again, at a profit to the booksellers, when the price came to be advanced. The contrivance of selling only one copy to each buyer would prove of little avail, since for one additional farthing a constant stream of boy-purchasers could easily be found, and the margin of profit would still remain large. Perhaps the plan of giving the buyer of each tenth or twelfth volume a handsome bonus might induce the public to buy up unsalable books. We make a present of the suggestion to unlucky authors.

The Political Future.

It is becoming a matter of interest, not only to the Democratic Party, but to its opponents, to ascertain the probable position which it will occupy in the canvass of 1872. Usually, the issues upon which Presidential contests are to be fought are substantially determined, or at least strongly foreshadowed, in the intervening State elections. At present both parties are in an exceptional position. Although each has a dim prospect as to its probable leadership, neither has a sharply defined policy.

The Republican Party has the advantage in being forced to settle current questions of legislation within its own lines, as the party in power. This will almost certainly result in the amicable formation of a policy by the time it will be absolutely needed, and the process will almost as necessarily bring out a leader. In all probability he will be some one identified with the policy, as its representative, if not its originator; and his strength will lie in the conceded desirability of completing the work inaugurated and partially executed by him. With the Democratic Party the case will be different. They have no means of developing a policy or a standard-bearer, but must create both by the negative process of mere opposition. That position has but one advantage, which is that those who occupy it can profit by Republican errors; but it remains with Congress to determine how far that advantage shall extend.

As yet, the Democratic Party are as far from having a really harmonious policy as they were in 1868. The same elements of discord among themselves exist, now as then, and there is far less open ground of opposition to the Republicans. The policy of Reconstruction, which was then debatable, is now substantially completed, and a large element of the party, formerly willing to oppose it, now concede that it is no longer an open issue. True, the old anti-war element seems strongly inclined to cling to the issue as asserted by the Western delegates to the Tammany Convention in July, 1868. At the South the cry goes up for a "white man's government;" and the Ohio Democracy at its recent Convention boldly declared its purpose to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. But, on the other hand, there is a growing feeling in certain Democratic quarters that resistance to Reconstruction is not only useless, but impolitic. Leading organs, East and West, North and South, deprecate further opposition. The councils of the party are therefore distracted. So far as policy is concerned, the Democratic Party, like Orator Puff, has "two tones to its voice," neither of which prevails. Of course discord is the inevitable result. Whichever way the question happens to be decided, it will be apparent that mere policy and not conviction controls. The freedmen will see that they can have no affinity with the Democrats; the loyal and patriotic element will soon become disgusted with the senseless adherence to old prejudices and issues, and the party will drift into the campaign of 1872 without that harmony or enthusiasm which are essential to success.

A Shocking Squeeze.

The world is somewhat changed since the time of the Emperor AUGUSTUS, who used to complain that he could not bring a new word into his language. Nowadays the neologies come frequently into the vernacular, and take their places beside "caucus" and "skedaddle," in spite of their nonsensical appearance. We are at present threatened with the word "squeeze," which, though it has a familiar look, is yet in its application as strange and grotesque a piece of novelty as we have met with for a good while. It is, in fact, a highly archæological and artistic word of the present period, as any one may see who reads the London *Athenæum* and other literary periodicals of England—especially in connection with the Phœnician-lettered Moabite stone lately dug up at the east of the Dead Sea. We are told by those who describe this relic that the finders, after examining it, took a *squeeze* of it—the word being set down and repeated without italics or quotation marks, as if everybody would be sure to know all about it. But the thing is certainly a sort of conundrum to the generality of readers, who try to guess at the meaning in a vague way, and suppose that to take a "squeeze" of an old stone is to cover it with soft moulder's clay, and "squeeze" this for an impression of the inscription. That would satisfy a great many; but there may be still a greater number who would never remember the French word *esquisse*, (a sketch,) from which, in all human probability, that barbarous little stranger has been derived. One would think the French form would be much better than such a laughable *equivoque*. "Squeeze," in the new sense, is rather a clumsy curiosity of literature, not very creditable to those who introduced it. It is worse, if possible, than the word *vim*, which has now obtained too great a hold upon popular favor ever to drop out of use.

Somebody has contrived to carry off twenty thousand dollars from Gen. SPINNER's office in the Treasury. Great care is generally taken in showing visitors over the Department, but on this occasion the precautions were insufficient. The clerks in the office had reason to be sorry for the mishap, for they were all detained until 11 at night, and thoroughly searched before they were allowed to leave. There can be little doubt, however, that the plunder was by that time securely disposed of. Gen. SPINNER is not often caught "napping," but for once a couple of impudent swindlers have contrived to get the better of him.

The House, by its amendments to the pending Appropriation bills, preserves its character as the more economical branch of Congress. It discriminates in a manner which, unfortunately, the Senate seldom imitates. Thus, by adopting the equitable principle that the pay for clerical service shall be regulated by the character of the service, and the capacity of the person rendering it, irrespective of sex, the House does full justice to the female clerks, at the same time that it refuses to sanction the Senate scheme for increasing greatly the Departmental expenditures on clerical account. Again, on Saturday, the House rejected heavy items connected with the National Capitol,—lending no countenance to the agitation for its removal, and none to the folly which would stifle the cry for removal by reckless outlays at Washington. The Polar expedition, or rather the appropriation for it, was also voted down. The House is on the right path. Reduced taxation should be followed by reduced expenditures.

Delaware may not be a colossal State, but its Republican citizens evidently appreciate the causes which retard its improvement. Their Convention adopted a platform which arraigns Democratic rule on the ground of corruption and extravagance, and as being responsible for a system of taxation at once unequal and oppressive. They call, too, for "a liberal and well-regulated system of public institutions," as one of the wants of the State,—declaring their preference, however, for separate schools for the newly-enfranchised class. In regard to national politics, they throw their influence on the side of liberality toward all who suffer from disabilities. They express the hope and belief that the time is near at hand "when all of the restrictions and disfranchisements imposed upon persons engaged in the rebellion may be removed without danger to the peace of society." The Republican Party throughout the country is in advance of the party in Congress on the subject of amnesty.

The New-York Democracy will probably be the heaviest sufferers from the provisions of the recently-enacted Federal law to secure freedom and honesty in elections; but their brethren in other cities will suffer proportionately. Brooklyn has shown itself the rival of this City, and the Albany *Evening Journal* states that there, too, fraud makes itself manifest. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and every other large city could doubtless tell the same story. Local causes have made the Democracy of New-York more daring and defiant in their use of improper means of controlling elections, but the party conscience is not sensitive upon that subject anywhere. Federal authority may enforce what the Democratic conscience has failed to yield.

Some of the Indian Chiefs, at any rate, are coming to New-York. RED CLOUD, according to our own correspondent, is not likely to be of the party, while another report states that he will certainly favor us with a visit. We have expressed our opinion of him in another column. Probably there are many who call him a savage who would be glad to possess a tenth part of his abilities. Now is the time for the "interviewers" to sharpen up their pencils—and their imaginations.

Bills have been simultaneously introduced in the Senate and House, enacting that every contract for labor, any part of the consideration for which shall be free transportation from any foreign country, shall, if it extends over six months, be deemed a contract for servile labor, and the person enforcing it shall be punished for misdemeanor. This is aimed at the importation of Chinese laborers, a kind of business which appears likely to increase. The Chinese are relied upon by various projectors of railroad and other enterprises to undertake the rougher and more tedious work of construction which has hitherto been largely performed by emigrants of other nationalities. This being the case, it is proper that the laborers should be protected, and not become subject to a *quasi* condition of slavery. Under the most favorable circumstances they will be in danger of somewhat rough and harsh treatment at the hands of those whom they are intended to displace. In fact the six companies in China already feel this so distinctly that they are ceasing to encourage their countrymen to emigrate to the United States, where, they allege, they have frequently been robbed, beaten, and otherwise maltreated.

Recorder HACKETT has sent a man to prison for nine years and a half for stabbing a Police officer. The assault was an extremely cowardly one, and there was absolutely no defense for it. Even Mr. HOWE, who was engaged for the prisoner, could find nothing to say for him except that he "rendered the country service" during the war. But if every man who fought in the rebellion were to be licensed to kill a policeman, at any moment he was in the humor, Superintendent JOURDAN would soon run short of men. Recorder HACKETT has, as usual, pronounced a very proper sentence.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio has been called to meet at Columbus, on the 10th of August, to nominate candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Comptroller and member of the Board of Public Works. The State Central Committee recommend that the several County Conventions to elect delegates be held on the 30th of July, and urge immediate action in order to secure thorough local organization. The State election takes place on the 10th of October, which will make the campaign one of exactly two months' duration. Considering the importance of the canvass in its relations to national politics, every day of that time should be diligently improved. The Democrats are actively organizing throughout the State for a sharp contest, and will leave nothing undone to achieve success. With proper effort on the part of Republicans there ought to be no doubt whatever of success. Ohio is strongly Republican, and with good men upon the ticket the State can be carried.

Accounts from India represent the cholera as being on the increase, and the attacks are fatal in a large proportion of cases. The fact should operate as a warning to the populations of other countries. The ravages of this terrible disease have almost invariably commenced in the East, and have extended to Europe and to this country with a regularity which enables scientific men to predict their course during future visitations. Whether this Summer is to witness a recurrence of former attacks cannot of course be known. It may be, as on former occasions, that a Winter may interpose between the appearance of the epidemic in Europe and on this side. But at all events, common prudence would seem to dictate all possible sanitary and personal precautions for the care of health. The very extraordinary weather at this season is an additional reason for vigilance in warding off diseases of an epidemic or contagious character.

Ecclesiastical decentralization seems to be becoming the rule in Europe. The Sklavs of Bohemia are visibly drifting away from Rome, and now the Magyars of Hungary are adding to their insubordination at the Council aspirations after a national Church. Prof. SCHWICKER thus boldly lays down the platform in his pamphlet entitled *Catholic Autonomy in Hungary*:

> "A system of Church government like that which it is sought to establish in Hungary is a purely national affair, to be settled between the Church and the State, and then, within the pale of the Church, between the clergy and the laity. No other authority, of whatever kind, has a right to interfere. This is the firm and unchangeable conviction of all the Catholics of Hungary, and we hope that Rome will understand how it is to be appreciated and respected."

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for To-Night.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

It seems hardly necessary, after the space devoted to recording the preparations for the Beethoven Festival, to call for renewed attention to the first concert of the series to-night. Let us note, however, that the programme (printed yesterday) is an admirable one, and that the soloist—Mme. PAREPA-ROSA—and the several conductors having charge of the immense orchestra and chorus, are altogether too well known for their talent and experience to allow of any doubts as to their fitness to interpret it. The Symphony in C Minor, we are requested to state, will be commenced punctually at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

A fresh version of "The Daughter of the Regiment," together with a new miscellaneous programme, will be presented at the Olympic Theater this evening. Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and all her associates will appear in the new selections.

Miscellaneous.

YESTERDAY'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

The audience assembled to enjoy the second Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house yesterday was very large. The performance was a thoroughly good one—as, indeed, the unaided efforts of the numerous orchestra, under the bâton of so skilled a chief as Mr. MAX MARETZEK would have made it. The soloists were Mr. RANDOLFI, who was in excellent voice, and quite undaunted by an orchestral accompaniment; Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMANN, whose experience in the concert-room does not always conceal the wear of her organ, and the HESS children, two accomplished little *virtuosi*, of whom the boy is a violinist of especial promise. Miss NULLY PIERRIS was prevented from singing by indisposition, and the small yacht wrought in flowers and intended for that lady was thrust for transmission upon Mr. TILTON, the stage-manager, who announced her sudden illness. Mr. TILTON was at first quite overwhelmed by the compliment, but he gathered strength enough, after reading aloud the card flying at the vessel's stern, to state to the anxious assemblage that the efflorescent craft would reach the desired haven without delay.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MEXICO.

The steam-ship *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana June 7, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of the Purser our Havana letter, printed below, was promptly delivered at this office.

Three Different Stories About the Upton Expedition—The True One—No End Yet to the War—Effect of the Rainy Season—A Queer Telegram.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 7, 1870.

The anxiety about the *Upton* expedition has been allayed at last and the Cubans breathe freer. The Spaniards flatter themselves with the official report, and indulge in the thought that the expedition is a failure and that her entire cargo has been captured, but such is not the fact. The official report of the Captain-General states:

"The steamer *Upton* landed at Punta Brava. The gun-boats *Eso* and *Yumuri*, with 100 artillerists, dispersed the pirates, killing ten, among them Capt. HARRISON; two were drowned and three taken prisoners; a steam launch, rubber raft and cargo of arms, ammunition, cartridges, powder, medicine, clothing and correspondence were captured; the rest of the pirates are being pursued; they are in a bad fix and without provisions."

The naval commander tells his story a little differently in his official report. He says that the captured property consists of two tons of powder, 128,800 Spanish cartridges, 1,700 rifles, 280,000 caps, 2,800 pounds sulphur, 400 pounds saltpeter, rubber rafts, medicine-chest, correspondence and surgical instruments, and adds:

"The expedition was commanded by GASPAR BETANCOURT and CISNEROS. The latter has gone to Colombia to bring LONO and his expedition of two hundred Colombians, who are reported will land men near Santiago de Cuba, of which fact I have advised the Commander at that port. All the captured property is already on board of the man-of-war *Borja*."

Here we have already a discrepancy between the Captain-General's and the Admiral's reports; the latter fails to make the slightest mention of the steam launch, and it seems hardly probable that a naval officer would forget such a thing as the capture of an enemy's craft. But a third party appears on the scene, namely, Mr. VERGER, one of the editors of the *Voz de Cuba* and at present in Puerto Principe, who also has a story to tell. He improves the Admiral's official report by stating that a gun-boat discovered the landing at Punta Brava and went to Nuevitas for assistance; that the captured property consisted of 28,000 Spencer cartridges—Admiral says 128,000—six tons of powder—Admiral says two tons—ten thousand pounds sulphur—Admiral 2,800—that the prisoners taken were immediately executed—this is undoubtedly true—and that the prisoners declared that they had been already eight days on the key—which also is true. Here we have the three magnates giving entirely different stories. The truth of the matter appears to be that the expedition landed part of her cargo at Punta Brava, and quietly left to land the rest at some other port, where it has undoubtedly been taken care of ere this. Punta Brava is about 260 miles east of Havana, on the north coast, and within an hour's sail of the town of Remedios. The steam launch probably carried the arms and ammunition to different places in the neighborhood, and left with them only a few men to act as guards or laborers. The three Spanish reports fail to give any particulars as to the date of capture or where the men have gone to; but this we shall undoubtedly find out in a few days, when the journals will give glowing accounts of a grand battle and the killing of a "Yankee," with which title Americans have lately been honored by the Captain-General in his official reports. If the entire party has landed in the jurisdiction of Remedios, the troops of the Cinco Villas will have plenty of work before them, as they will be compelled to withdraw from the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus. Movements are also on foot to bring an expedition from Yucatan and land it in the vicinity of Santa Cruz del Sur. The arrival of 1,500 foreigners would change the aspect of the war, not so much perhaps on account of their number or prowess, but owing to the great moral influence their arrival would have on all classes. Five hundred men would, beyond a doubt, revolutionize that reported stronghold of the Spanish party, the famous tobacco-growing region of the Vulta Abajo; and if an equal number would effect a landing near Colon, they would soon be joined by hundreds of Cubans and thousands of negroes and Chinese. Some persons are inclined to think that it is already too late, and that the revolution is subdued; but these persons read only the Havana journals, and know nothing of the real state of affairs.

WAR NEWS.

The rainy season has put a damper on military operations, and the reports of engagements are only drizzling affairs. A few Cubans killed here and there, and an occasional brush between the main forces, say divisions composed of two or three hundred men on either side, are matters of rare occurrence, and only take place in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. According to an official dispatch, Major MONTANER brought twenty-two prisoners and 186 presentados from the Guaimaro region to Fort Las Minas, PORCURULL's column having brought three hundred presentados more. The news from the Cinco Villas consists simply of unimportant skirmishes, which do not affect the result of the war either one way or the other.

A FUNNY TELEGRAM.

The publication of a telegram from Gen. RODAS in the Madrid journals, where he announces that the rebel Generals have sued for pardon, and only ask that life and property be spared, has taken Cubans and Spaniards by surprise. As this information may be badly interpreted, and as your correspondent happens to know the origin and foundation of this telegram, it will be as well that the correct version be published. The wife of Major-Gen. ARTEAGA, and the wife of BEMBETA, called on Gen. RODAS, and asked him whether the lives of their respective relatives would be spared in case they would surrender, to which RODAS responded that he could not pardon any of the leaders of the revolution; but as he desired to end the war he would send to Madrid for instructions on the point. The Government, in stating that it would deal generously with the insurgent officers, is not sufficiently explicit, and the wanton breach of faith in CASANOVA's case, and the pressure brought to bear on the Government, is a warning to others. We have also to learn yet whether ARTEAGA and BEMBETA have authorized this proceeding on the part of their female relatives. The fact is, the people are becoming heartily sick and tired of the war, and would do almost anything to finish it. Those of both parties who are in no danger, or have not suffered anything yet, are very determined and loud-mouthed, but the real workers on both sides feel different.

QUASIMODO.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Progress of Revolution in Banda Oriental — Lopez Jordan Declaring Against the National Government—National Guard Called Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, April 30, 1820.

The conflicting rumors which reach us from our sister Republic respecting what progress the revolution under APARICIO is really making, leaves one somewhat in doubt as to the real state of affairs. If we believe official reports, he is clearly giving way, and yet he seems to offer as much resistance to the national forces as ever. The latest accounts announce that APARICIO is at present besieging a small town called Melo, his command being estimated at four hundred men. The advanced guard of the national army, under MAXIMO PEREZ, who was himself a revolutionary leader only a few months ago, is following the rebels up, Gen. CASTRO with a small force being successful a few days ago in defeating a body supposed to be marching to join APARICIO.

JORDAN'S REVOLT IN ENTRE RIOS.

So much for the Banda Oriental. Unfortunately things nearer home are looking black enough. By a chance steamer, I sent you word of the assassination of Gen. URQUIZA, the Captain-General of Entre Rios. This was instigated by LOPEZ JORDAN, who immediately declared himself Governor in URQUIZA's place, his nomination being at first supported by the Province. Naturally this legalizing of murder placed the National Government in an awkward position, since, if JORDAN were legally elected, it did not seem clear how the election should be rendered void. However, troops were promptly embarked and sent up. Their arrival seemed to change the tide of affairs, as all the chief districts have now declared against JORDAN. Among the "chiefs," or party leaders with which this Republic abounds, almost all the most influential support the National Government; Gen. GALARZA, a man whose influence is esteemed greater than that of all the rest, being among the number of loyal. Gen. EMILIO MITRE is appointed Commander-in-Chief, and GALARZA to command the cavalry of Entre Rios. The Province is occupied by three diefferent divisions of national troops, one at Gualyguaycher, MITRE's head-quarters, and others at La Paz and Parana. Thus it would appear that owing to SARMIENTO's prompt and decisive measures this trouble will blow over without much bloodshed, even though JORDAN has declared war, on the ground that the National government has no right to interfere in the internal Government of the Provinces. As yet all we can do is to hope for the best, for, though all things appear to betoken a speedy restoration of peace to Entre Rios, still in this land of revolution there is no saying how long these party struggles will continue, nor with what results.

THE PRESS-GANG IN BUENOS AYRES.

All the regular troops stationed in this city have been sent up the river, the National Guard having been called out to garrison the town. Talking about this, there is more zeal than politeness shown in catching up those who are found without their "protections." No notice is given, but small recruiting parties are sent out all over the city, generally at night, who seize every one not having a Consulate protection, whether foreigners or not. These unfortunates are marched off to the barracks, and given a night's lodging gratis, the examination of their claims to foreign birth being left to the following day. On the first evening, the 27th inst., over three hundred were marched off to various barracks, at least fifty of whom were foreigners. These were, of course, set at liberty the next day, but the inconvenience growing out of this system is one which demands serious attention. Naturally there is a rush on the Consulates for "papeletas," or protections.

AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY.

☞The Count D'EU passed through this city last week en route for Rio, and the unfortunate Paraguayans are about to be left to their own resources. PARANHOS, the Brazilian Minister, is still up the river in Asuncion, but is expected to leave shortly. Other news from Paraguay affords nothing worthy of remark.

A PAPER-MILL.

There is some talk of establishing a paper manufactory in this city. Such a business ought to pay, considering the quantity of paper used, if we may judge from the number of newspapers printed here, whose name is truly legion.

STREET CARS.

Our streets are being Americanized. We have three street railways now running and several more in contemplation. These modern improvements are well appreciated, to judge from the number of passengers carried.

PICKYUNE.

BRAZIL.

Reception in Rio of the Comte d'Eu.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of the 6th of May, received by the French mail, gives full particulars of the grand reception accorded to his Royal Highness the Comte D'EU, on his arrival from Paraguay. The Comte reached Rio Janeiro on the 29th of April, and "was received by the whole city with most extraordinary demonstrations of rejoicing, and with a unanimous enthusiasm never surpassed if ever equaled, the manifestations of which are still continued on every occasion. In sign, too, of the general jubilee, the foreigners and the natives combined to decorate the city in the most magnificent manner, and a general and splendid illumination was maintained for four nights, the equal of which was never before witnessed in Brazil. Among other demonstrations of a strictly private character, a large deputation of ladies presented a triumphal crown to the Comte D'EU on the 3d, and sang the hymn of victory before him. Beautiful wreaths and triumphal crowns have been also presented to him in the name of private special associations, the ship-carpenters of the arsenal have obtained his acceptance of a beautiful model of the monitor *Alagoas*, and the typographists presented him with an address and with the manumittory papers of two children to whom they were giving freedom in honor of him. The Comte D'EU's return has been the means of giving liberty to many slaves, as at least thirty slaves are already known to have been freed in Rio alone, in addition to recorded declarations which will have the effect of annually making many children free at birth."

It is said that the Comte D'EU intends to proceed to Europe shortly with the Princess Imperial.

JEFFERSON AND WEBSTER.

Their Views on the Sabbath, the Bible and Sunday-Schools.

From the Boston Traveller, June 11.

During the late anniversary meetings in this city, some pains were taken to circulate about the hall where many of the meetings were held, tracts, designed to bring into discredit the Bible, the Sabbath, and the institutions of religion generally. Previous to the anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union, some one took the trouble to scatter over the seats of Tremont Temple a tract designed to show that Mr. JEFFERSON had no very good opinion of the Bible or the institutions of religion founded on its teachings. The attention of the chairman of the meeting, Hon. E. S. TOBEY, having been called to this, he thought it peculiarly appropriate to read a letter in his possession from DANIEL WEBSTER, written thirty-eight years ago, to Prof. PEASE, of New-York, in response to his report of the New-York Sabbath-school Association, which the Professor had sent to Manchester. In this Mr. WEBSTER describes an interview which he had with THOMAS JEFFERSON many years previous, while spending the Sabbath at his residence in Virginia, and repeats Mr. JEFFERSON's utterances respecting the Sabbath, the Bible, and the Sabbath-school institution, which very clearly show that whatever speculative opinions he may have expressed at any time, he was very far from being the scoffer which some would have us believe. And this conversation, and the entire tone of Mr. WEBSTER's letter, prove conclusively the deep respect and reverence for religious things which were ever cherished by this most eminent of American lawyers and statesmen:

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

MARSHFIELD, June 15, 1852.

Prof. Pease:

DEAR SIR: I have received your very able and interesting annual report of the condition of the New-York Sabbath-school Association, and read it with great pleasure and instruction. It is gratifying, very gratifying, to learn that in "a City where vice and immorality run riot with impunity," a few humble Christians have devoted their time and energies to the cause of religion, and I fervently pray that your labors may be crowned with success.

The Sabbath-school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution it is priceless, and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. Let it then be fostered and preserved until the end of time!

I once defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could induce him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow-being. Turning his blood-shot eyes full upon me, he replied, in a voice of despair, "Mr. WEBSTER, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise." Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, yes, firmly believe, that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath-school, and their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction.

Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with THOMAS JEFFERSON, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears, when, turning to the Sage of Monticello, I remarked, "How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbath bell!" The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied: "Yes, my dear WEBSTER, yes, it melts the heart, it calms our passions, and makes us boys again." Here I observed that man was only an animal formed for religious worship, and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of EPICURUS, LUCRETIUS and VOLTAIRE, the Scriptures stood upon a rock as firm, as unmovable as truth itself; that man in his purer, loftier breathings, turned the mental eyes toward immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature in saying, that "the soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger, and defies its point."

Mr. JEFFERSON fully concurred in this opinion, and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction; and that Sunday-schools (he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath) presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. "BURKE," said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that 'a religious education was the cheap defense of nations.'" "RAIKES," said Mr. JEFFERSON, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps, when I am cold, he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so; I am considered by many, Mr. WEBSTER, to have little religion, but now is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands. Of the distinguished RAIKES, he was '*clarum et venerabile nomen.*'" I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than in the best productions of Greece and Rome; that the "harp upon the willows by Babylon" had charms for me beyond anything in the numbers of the blind man of Smyrna. I then turned to Jeremiah, (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me of 1458,) and read aloud some of those sublime passages that used to delight me on my father's knee. But I fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what was a pleasant Sabbath, spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals.

Thanking you for your report, and heartily concurring with you in the truth of your quotation, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," I remain, with a high regard, your friend,

D. WEBSTER.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Synopsis of a Report from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following synopsis of monthly report No 9, now in press. The values of the imports and re-exports are given in specie, and those of the domestic exports in mixed currency:

Month ending	Imports.	Domestic. Exports.	Foreign Imports.
March 31, 1870	$45,091,538	$51,113,870	$2,672,565
March 31, 1869	50,249,494	31,608,142	3,310,148
Nine months ended March 31, 1870	333,304,335	376,302,107	23,492,351
Nine months ended March 31, 1869	303,535,818	295,795,117	15,924,358

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively:

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.			
American	$104,214,511	$135,793,293	$9,890,979
Foreign	229,089,824	240,508,814	13,601,372
NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1869.			
American	$110,904,321	$99,457,555	$9,831,373
Foreign	192,631,497	196,337,562	6,092,985

The gold value of the domestic exports for the nine months ended March 31, 1870, is $311,848,198, which, added to the exports of foreign merchandise, ($23,492,351,) exceeds the imports ($333,304,335) for the same period by $2,036,214. For the nine months ended March 31, 1869, the imports showed an excess of $59,113,319.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States March 31, 1870, was $51,491,252 against $30,657,834 March 31, 1869.

Among the principal articles on the free list imported during the nine months ended March 31, 1870, were: Gold coin, $9,822,060; silver coin, $10,530,507; rags for the manufacture of paper, $2,313,133; raw silk, $1,940,722.

The following were the principal dutiable articles: Live animals, $4,029,294; barley, $4,508,537; bituminous coal, $912,268; coffee, $17,173,398; manufactures of cotton, $18,648,431; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $5,031,600; earthen, stone and china ware, $3,365,333; fancy goods, $3,174,574; flax and manufactures of, $13,466,233; fruits, $5,020,809; hides and skins other than furs, $10,187,125; iron and steel manufactures of, $23,872,555; leather, $4,030,168; manufactures of leather, $3,047,994; provisions and tallow, $3,788,100; silk and manufactures of, $18,708,071; brown sugar, $32,905,756; molasses, $7,470,329; tea, $9,081,243; tin and manufactures of, $6,474,009; wines, spirits and cordials, $7,363,561; wood and manufactures of, $6,558,028; wool and manufactures of, $33,901,427.

The value of the principal articles of domestic production or manufacture, exported during the same period were as follows: Agricultural implements, $667,985; live animals, $821,272; wheat, $37,536,248; wheat flour, $16,586,174; coal, $993,119; raw cotton, $172,482,087; gold bullion, $8,366,051; gold coin, $10,731,918; silver bullion, $9,040,615; muskets, pistols, rifles and sporting guns, $4,165,453; refined petroleum, $21,694,600; bacon and hams, $5,312,599; cheese, $7,181,640; lard, $4,755,512; tallow, $3,134,917; leaf-tobacco, $16,601,773; wood and manufactures of, $9,997,862.

The value of the principal articles of foreign production and manufacture exported were: Gold coin, $4,214,847; silver coin, $7,348,704; raw jute and other grasses, $77,275; leather, $99,963; opium and extract of, 525,233; provisions and tallow, $1,675,298; silk and manufactures of, $198,228; spices, $167,108; sugar and molasses, $770,009; tea, $897,861; wood and manufactures of, $407,035.

Number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States, engaged in the foreign trade, during the nine months ended March 31, 1870, as compared with the nine months ended March 31, 1869:

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	7,264	2,440,784	7,197	2,495,417
Foreign	13,946	4,212,167	14,042	4,172,445
Total	21,210	6,652,951	21,239	6,667,862

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1869.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	6,975	2,432,638	6,882	2,424,373
Foreign	13,152	3,804,151	13,069	3,744,087
Total	20,127	6,236,789	19,951	6,168,460

Filial Ingratitude—An Old Man's Children Drive Him from Their Homes and Leave Him to Perish in the Woods.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press, June 11.

A heartless and shocking case of inhumanity has just occurred in the township of Windham. A man now upward of eighty years of age, and who has resided in that township for years, has for some time been dependent upon his children. He had lived with one of his daughters, two or three of whom were married, for a time, and then would remain a short time with another daughter, and so on. A couple of months or so ago the old man had an altercation with some of the members of the family, whom we shall designate No. 1, and with whom he then resided. He left the residence of No. 1 after the altercation, and supposing that he had gone to live with family No. 2, a few miles distant, No. 1 packed up his clothes and took them to the house of No. 2. No. 2, however, was apparently determined that he would no longer be bothered with the poor old man, and would not allow the clothes to be left on his premises, and No. 1 therefore left them in charge of a neighbor. Soon afterward the old man arrived at No. 2's, and was told that his clothes were not there, nor could they tell him where they were. He then started for No. 1's, where he arrived so feeble that he was unable to walk any further. Daughter No. 1 then took him in a wagon to No. 2's. How long he remained there we cannot say, but finally daughter No. 3, who lived with No. 2, got him in a vehicle and took him to within a mile or two of No. 1's, setting him down upon the road and telling him to get to a house near by. Instead of going to the house, however, he wandered into a piece of woods, and nothing more was seen or heard of him for about seventeen days, when he was found lying insensible in the woods. When found, son-in-law No. 1 was apprised of the fact, but he refused to allow his team to be taken to convey him from the woods to the house, and also refused to go for a doctor! Some neighbors acted the part of good Samaritans, carried the old man to a house, and dispatched a messenger for a medical man. Around where the old man lay in the woods every twig and leaf was eaten, and it was evident that these had been his only means of subsistence during the time he was in the woods. At last accounts he was in a very weak and precarious condition.

Fire in a Washington Hotel—Panic Among the Boarders—Timely Rescue of Ladies.

From the Washington Star, June 11.

About 4½ o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the St. James Hotel, corner of Sixth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, by a colored watchman of the house, and in a short time the rooms above were filled with a dense smoke, creating a panic among the boarders. The fire was soon ascertained to be in the basement. The alarm was promptly given, and the Fire Department responded in good time. The house being all closed up, the smoke became intolerable, nearly suffocating the inmates, rendering it impossible for them to find their way down the stairs. Mrs. Senator CRAGIN and her infant child were taken out of a third story window to the ground by the members of the Hook and Ladder Company; and Miss RUGER, a young lady, was rescued in an almost insensible condition by Mr. CRITTENDEN COHEN, son of Mr. ROBERT COHEN, who gallantly ascended the stairway when no one else could be induced to go, and bore the lady in his arms down the ladder to the ground. The fire was confined to the basement, though considerable damage to the walls above was sustained from discoloration by smoke. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss to the building is about $1,000, and the loss to Mr. BUNKER, proprietor of the hotel, in personal property, is about the same amount. The barber-shop of PASQUALE QUALE, in the basement, was entirely destroyed. On this there was no insurance; loss several thousand dollars. Messrs. BUNKER & Co. have given him the use of a back room on the first floor until damages can be repaired. Mr. J. G. [illegible], a printer in the Currency Division of the Treasury Department, rendered effectual aid in rescuing the inmates of the house from their uncomfortable quarters.

THE CROPS.

The Wheat Harvest in Virginia.

From the Petersburg Index, June 11.

Within a day or two past the wheat harvest has commenced in the neighborhood of this city, and we are glad to learn that the early varieties are exempt from rust, and the product promises to be bountiful. The ears are very well filled, and remarkably heavy. A new variety of wheat—new at least in this section—called the German amber, was seeded last Fall by several farmers, and is of the finest promise. As far as we can learn, the late kinds will not be ready for cutting before the beginning of week after next—say the 20th of the month. Owing to the extreme wetness of the season, nothing favorable can now be predicated of it; but if the intervening week should prove dry and cool, it may escape the rust, which is all that can now be dreaded.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 11.

The recent rains and winds have done very great damage to the ripening crops. The wheat, which will be ready for the blade on Monday, is in many places blown down. The same can be said of the oats, particularly the Winter oats; and the clover has fared no better. That which has been mowed is lying on the ground uncured and decaying.

Cotton, Corn and Wheat in Georgia.

From the Rome (Ga.) Courier, June 7.

We conversed with quite a number of our farmers yesterday, and they all report the crops in fine condition, and as more promising than for several years. They all report a large area in cotton, though they claim that there is enough corn and wheat for home consumption, and some to spare, and if no unforeseen misfortune overtakes the crops, the greatest plenty of everything will be made. The wheat crop is unusually fine, and the yield will far exceed the expectations of our farmers.

Effects of the Recent Rain in the South.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, June 10.

The recent rains and stronger suns have had a stimulating effect on vegetation, and the general reports to hand for this period speak in satisfactory terms of the healthy progress of the crops. There have been frequent showers in this vicinity, and there is some fear of too much water, but the rains have not been continuous, and so far no injury has resulted. The general outlook gives promise of a successful agricultural year. The increase in the area planted in cotton is estimated at about fifteen per cent., taking the entire cotton belt.

Plentiful Rains in Illinois—Good Prospects.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 10.

The prospects for realizing an immense harvest from the unusually large crops that have been planted in this county, increase every day. Up to two days ago rain had been scarce, and the ground was beginning to get dry, but owing to the splendid condition of the weather when the soil was prepared and the crops were planted and germinating, sufficient moisture was retained to give the crops a start. Within the last two or three days we have been visited by several refreshing showers, which were just the one thing needed to help the corn-plowers, who are now very busy a'l over the State loosening the earth around the promising maize.

The Wheat Prospect in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, June 8.

While in other Western States the crops have been smitten with an intense and prolonged drouth, Minnesota has been blessed with abundant rains, and the wheat crop has never been more promising than today, while the season has been so forward that the prospect is that it will be harvested two weeks earlier than usual. With wheat at $1 per bushel, our farmers will be able to realize abundant profit from their labors, and their prosperity will infuse new life and activity into all branches of business.

Cotton in the South—The Question of Labor.

From the Macon (Ga.) Messenger, June 9.

The progress of the American cotton crop is astonishing, and utterly floors all the prophets and vaticinators in this section. Time and again it has been demonstrated by "figures which cannot lie" that any material increase in the cotton yield of the South is impossible, and time and again we have expressed the confident opinion that the crop would swell rapidly from year to year, and in no great time distance all past achievements. But where is the labor to come from? Don't you see it falling off in every district? Don't you hear the grievous complaints of scarcity here, there and everywhere throughout the cotton region? Every year the negro force employed in the culture is shrinking and becoming less efficient, and every year, consequently, the crop must diminish. But it don't diminish—it swells. 1869 gave the enormous gain of about 800,000 bales. The crop of 1868, the precise aggregate of which was disputed, amounted to somewhere about 2,430,000 bales. The crop of 1869 is now estimated at 2,237,000 bales. What will be the crop of 1870? Following the old talk about areas and colored field hands, we say there can be not excess, and we said the same last year.

But the truth is, outside of all these labored calculations about negro labor and areas planted, there is a vast white man's crop—grown in patches and by white labor—the aggregate of which is swelling from year to year with great rapidity. It is a contribution by rain-drops, which by imperceptible additions swells the mighty stream to the point of overflow. Who shall compute the vast aggregate of food produced in little driblets by the people in their garden patches, poultry-yards and cattle and pig-pens? These do not count in the crop statistics, but would present an astonishing aggregate. But similar contributions to the cotton crop, however insignificant in detail to the statistician and cotton dealer, unlike the food products, are accumulated in the grand total, and in our opinion are potential in falsifying the estimates we make of the probable volume of future crops.

Seeing, then, that our cotton crop is so far outrunning all anticipations in respect to its magnitude, common sense demands that the planter shall abandon all hopes of high prices predicated on scarcity and short crops, and with these he must abandon all idea of subsisting himself and force upon imported food at high prices. He can no longer afford to bring his bread and meat fifteen hundred miles by railway, and employ the white labor of the West and New-England, at $1 50 per day, to raise his grain and meat, forage, horses and mules, and ship them at large expense over a great distance. He must do as they do or he will be ruined. He must produce what he consumes, and sell only the surplus.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention—The Negro Question—Platform and Nominations.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* reports that the proceedings and deliberations of the Democratic State Convention, which was held in Charleston on Wednesday last, were far from harmonious, the chief bone of contention being the negro. The Jackson-Camden wing of the party were for taking position for the Flick amendment, and they succeeded in getting a majority report from the Committee on Resolutions in their favor; but a tremendous rally was made against it. The unfailing appeal to the Democratic prejudice against the negro carried the day and the Democracy by a large majority declared against that measure. JOHN J. JACOB, of Hampshire, was nominated for Governor; C. P. T. MOORE, of Mason, for Judge of the Court of Appeals; Major E. A. BENNET, of Marion, for Auditor; JOHN M. PHELPS, of Mason, for Secretary of State; BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, of Hancock, for State Treasurer, and JOSEPH SPRIGG, of Hardy, for Attorney-General. The Convention adopted the following platform of principles:

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of West Virginia desiring to aid in preserving her government and in promoting the best interests of the State and country, present to the voters of the State the following declaration of principles, and invite their co-operation in giving them effect:

First—That the Federal Government has no right to deny to States of this Union the privilege of participation in its affairs, and that all distinction against the representation of States in Congress and all Federal interference in the purely domestic concerns of the State, is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution and ought to cease.

Second—That the present system of taxation, raising, as it does, the bulk of the Federal revenue from the labor rather than from the wealth of the country, is unjust and oppressive, and that this system should be reformed so as to relieve the industry of the country from its unjust burdens, abolish the unnecessary and vexatious features of stamp, license and income taxes, dispense with the services of Federal spies that pry into the private business of the people, eating out their substance, and provide for the collection of the Federal revenue by State and county officers.

Third—That the Republican Party, by voting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has shamefully violated its pledges that the question of suffrage should be retained within the control of the people of the States. Calling to political power an alien and inferior class, it has declared the white race incapable of self-government. In opposition to this monstrous doctrine, we invite all intelligent white men to unite with us in asserting the principle that the white race is the ruling race of this Republic.

Fifth—That the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment lately passed by Congress, is corrupting to public morals in that it offers premiums for perjury; subversive of the States, in that it gives Federal authority control of State affairs, and destructive of the peace of the country, in that it invests the negroes with exclusive and peculiar privileges, lifting them to power and dignity through the degradation of the whites.

Sixth—That for the advancement of West Virginia in all her interests, and especially to secure good government to her people, we demand thorough reform in our system of local offices, and the greatest reduction in the number of such offices that may be consistent with the public interests.

Prompt collection of the large balances in favor of the State, which, through Republican inefficiency, have accumulated in the hands of delinquent Sheriffs; such faithful management of the State finances as will prevent further deficiences in the revenue, and such economy in appropriation as will secure the administration of the Government at the least cost to the tax-payers of the State.

A public policy th t will invite immigration, capital and enterprise into our State, in lieu of the measures of the dominant party that have driven these elements of growth and greatness from our midst.

The continued exclusion of negroes from the public schools attended by white children, in opposition to the Radical policy of mingling the races in these institutions and destroying our educational system for the benefit of the blacks.

Full protection to the people against outrages provided for by the Registration law and constantly committed by registration officers.

We invite all good citizens, without distinction of party, whether Democrats, Conservatives, or Republicans, to unite with us in giving effect to the policy here enunciated.

INSOLVENCY.

An Opinion by Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia—Petition for the Benefit of the Law.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Judge LUDLOW yesterday delivered the following interesting and important opinion in the case of R. E. WINTERNITZ, insolvent. This is a rule to show cause why the petitioner should not be permitted to file a bond conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, then and there to present his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth The case is this:

WINTERNITZ was sued in the Supreme Court at *nisi prius* in an action founded on actual fraud. Judgment for a large sum was obtained against him. Upon the judgment a *casa* was issued, and he was arrested and is now in the county prison. Pending these proceedings, the petitioner was adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, and was discharged on June 12, 1869. The plaintiffs, in judgment at *nisi prius*, were notified, it is said, of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and did not see fit to prove their debt. WINTERNITZ, who has been in confinement more than sixty days, now desires to file the bond as required by our statute in order that he may be discharged. It is very clear that if Congress has legislated upon this particular subject the power of this Court under the laws of this State is at an end, and this, because under the Constitution of the United States, Congress may confer exclusive jurisdiction upon the United States Courts. This position cannot be denied, and counsel for the plaintiffs in judgment resist this application, first, because their cause of action has ripened into judgment which is debt, provable in bankruptcy, and second, because the Insolvent laws of the Commonwealth must be taken as a whole, and if any part of these laws is suspended by the operation of the Bankrupt act, so must the whole be; therefore, they contend that we cannot make this rule absolute. The first position would have been a strong one if it had not been repeatedly decided by the United States Courts that a debt fraudulently contracted is not discharged by adjudication of bankruptcy. The twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress expressly exempts bankrupts from arrest, except in civil action, when the same is founded on the same debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him. The exception restrains the power of the United States Courts, and they cannot discharge judgment or prevent its enforcement by State authority. This has been already decided. It is useless to argue that the National Legislature has legislated upon the whole subject covered by our Insolvent laws, for here is a case purposely excepted. The United States Courts have neither right to interfere with the judgment of State Courts founded upon fraud, nor can they discharge from imprisonment those against whom these judgments have been obtained, and whose persons are held in execution. It is not decided that Congressional legislation upon the subject of debt suspends the operation of the State law upon the same subject, nor that if the law extends the jurisdiction of that United States Courts over the person of a debtor; but whereas in this instance a clause in the act expressly expects an indicated class of cases, it surely must have been the intention of the national legislators not to interfere, in a specified class of cases, with the laws of the several States. To give any other construction to the act of Congress would be to leave the petitioner without redress, and to declare that imprisonment for debt had not only been revived in the United States, but was also the perpetual incarceration of the debtor, who, whatever may have been his conduct, is not to be punished with such severity. Let the petitioner give bond in the sum of $15,000, conditioned as is provided by the Insolvent laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Connecticut's Statue of Trumbull for the National Capitol.

From the Hartford Courant, June 11.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing Hon. H. K. W. WELCH, of this city, to exhibit a statue of Gov. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, destined for the Capitol building in Washington, in this city and New-Haven, before it is sent to its final destination. The Legislature of 1865 passed a resolution raising a committee of one Senator and four Representatives to procure statues of JONATHAN TRUMBULL and ROGER SHERMAN to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives in Washington. Congress had previously passed an act providing that each State might provide and furnish not more than two statues, in marble or bronze, of deceased persons who had been citizens of such States, and who were illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, to be placed in the Capitol as aforesaid. The Connecticut Legislature selected ROGER SHERMAN and JONATHAN TRUMBULL as the representative men of the State during the struggle of the colonies for independence and appointed Senator JOHN T. WAIT, and Representatives H. K. W. WELCH of Hartford, DAVID GALLUP of Plainfield, WILLIAM G. COE of Winchester, and GEORGE M. WOODRUFF of Litchfield, a committee to procure proper statues of them. The committee contracted finally with the sculptor, C. B. IVES, at Rome, to execute the statues, at a cost of $3,000 each in gold. Fine photographs of the full sized working models of the statues (from different points of view) were sent to the committee for their approval before the reproduction of them in marble was commenced. The statue of TRUMBULL was shipped at Rome last September, and should have arrived in New-York early in November last, but the vessel encountered bad weather, sprang aleak, and was obliged to put into Palermo for repairs. Her cargo had to be discharged, and much delay ensued, so that the statue only reached New-York a few weeks ago, and arrived in this city a few days ago. It is now at the freight-house here, not having been unpacked, awaiting the authority from the Legislature, just granted, permitting the Committee to incur the slight expense necessary to unpack and exhibit it in this city and New-Haven. The statue will soon be set up, probably in the Wadsworth Athæneum, and opportunity given to our citizens to see it. It is executed in marble, is seven feet high, and represents the revolutionary Governor in the costume of his time, a cloak thrown over his shoulders, in an easy standing position, reading a parchment or scroll. The photographs indicate that it is a superior work of art.

The statue of ROGER SHERMAN has not yet arrived, but it is expected soon. The resolution raising the Committee provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being, should be members thereof—so that Gov. ENGLISH and Lieut.-Gov. HOTCHKISS are now members of the Committee *ex officio*.

Respect to the Memory of Gen. Seebach.

The following General Order has been issued by command of Gov. HOFFMAN with regard to the death of Commissary-General SEEBACH:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 10, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.—The Governor announces with deep regret the death, this day, at his residence in New-York City, of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM SEEBACH, Commissary-General of Subsistence. An educated soldier, he has been for many years conspicuous in the military service of the State. By this sad event the Governor loses a valued member of his personal staff, and the National Guard an officer widely esteemed for his private virtues and for zealous devotion to duty. As a testimony of respect, the flags at the Head-quarters and at all the State Arsenals will be displayed at half-mast during the day of the funeral, and at the several regimental armories on the day succeeding the receipt of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. B STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Speck of War at Winnipeg.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, June 8.

Our Pembina correspondent informs us that at the recent meeting of the returned buffalo hunters at White Horse Plains, it was decided to relinquish their usual Summer journey to the Plains, and to enrol under the banner of REIL for the defense of their country from the Canadian invaders, if the Provisional Government should decide on resistance; and that furthermore they had declared their determination to oppose the advance of the Canadian expedition beyond the Lake of the Woods. Our correspondent thinks there is no doubt they will put this resolution in execution, and that if the Dominion persists in sending an invading force into that country, the Red River people will reject the Manitoba bill and strike for independence. They would be satisfied, he thinks, with the provisions of that bill in the main, but they will not accept it at the point of the sword, nor will they surrender REIL and the Provisional Government, to whom they are indebted for these concessions, to the despotic power of a military force. The expedition they regard as in every sense a menace—an act of war—and they don't propose to allow it to enter their territory if they can help it, and they think they can. Until that army is withdrawn they will not even consider propositions accompanied with this hostile demonstration.

CAPSIZED IN A SQUALL.

A Man and Three Boys Pass Five Hours on the Bottom of a Boat in Mobile Bay—Youthful Pluck and a Happy Rescue.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, June 7.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. D. C. SELLERS, left Point Clear, Sunday afternoon, in his elegant sail-boat, on a trip to town, accompanied by his little son and two sons of Mrs. CHAUDRON. Having reached the middle of the bay, about 4 o'clock, he perceived the approach of a squall, and made haste to take in sail. As well as we have ascertained, he had succeeded in lowering the mainsail, but, owing to some accident, did not succeed in getting in the jib before the squall struck the boat, capsizing it, and carrying away the mast. Fortunately, or more properly, owing to Mr. SELLERS' great presence of mind, all succeeded in getting upon the bottom of the boat. This was an insecure place at best, with the waves continually dashing over them, and the condition of things was made worse by the want of a keel, which might have furnished some hold to the little fellows, for whom it is unnecessary to say Mr. SELLERS was chiefly concerned. At length, after repeated attempts, by diving under the boat, he succeeded in raising and securing the center-board, to which they were able to cling with a greater feeling of security.

Even with this improved condition of things, it was a trying situation, for the youths especially, exposed to the dashing of the waves, which, as they rose, after the subsidence of the squall, threatened at every sea to sweep them away; at the same time that they were almost literally scalded by the sun, and blinded by the glare flung in their faces by the billows. An occasional remark upon "the tight place" they were in, showed the pluck with which their little hearts rallied in the midst of danger. But boyish muscles fail where boyish hearts still hold out, and after four long hours of exposure and struggle, the youngest of the party was obliged to say, "Father, I can't hold on much longer." The father then added his support to the remaining strength of the wearied child, and the next hour was anxiously passed in the now darkened scene.

At last the lights of the *Annie* were discovered, on her way to town, and the welcome flashes of the red and green across the water told the cheering tale that she was coming head on to them. The stars of hope soon rose higher and higher above the waters, and the "beating of her restless heart," mingled with the dash of her wheels, spoke of the deliverance close at hand. Their hails were soon answered, the speed of the messenger of safety was checked, and she cautiously approached the group, who were taken on board at about 9 o'clock, and brought home, little, if any, the worse except from exhaustion.

Assaults on Policemen—Two Fired at by a Desperado.

At 11 o'clock last evening Officer FAY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested a man at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street for disorderly conduct, but had scarcely started with him for the Station-house when he was attacked by a large number of rowdies, who rescued the prisoner, and, after beating the officer severely about the head, all made their escape. At the same hour, Officer CROWLEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, seeing a man running through West Houston-street, near Hudson, gave chase, when the fugitive turned and fired a pistol-shot at him, which, however, missed fire. CROWLEY then gave an alarm rap, which brought up Officer BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who attempting to seize the desperado, was also fired upon but not hit. He then drew his club and knocked the man down, who was then secured and the pistol taken from him. When taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station, he gave his name as JAMES BUTLER, of No. 267 West Houston-street, and was locked up to await arraignment this morning.

OBITUARY.

William Gilmore Simms.

The telegraph announces the death, in Charleston, on Saturday evening, of WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS. He had been ailing, we believe, for some weeks past. Mr. SIMMS was born in Charleston on April 17, 1807. In 1825 he published his maiden work, which bore the title of *Lyrical and Other Poems*. Previous to 1830 he sent forth three additional volumes of a similar kind. In 1833 Mr. SIMMS appeared as a romancer, and produced *Martin Faber*, which the public received with great favor. In after years he wrote *Guy Rivers*, *The Partisan*, *Mellichampe*, *Catharine Walton*, *The Scout*, *Richard Hurdis*, *Border Beagles*, and numerous compositions of the same order. A history and a geography of South Carolina are the most important of his contributions to the literature of national history.

Tin-lined lead pipe prevents poisoning from lead water, and costs about the same per foot as lead pipe, is stronger, flexible, and easily soldered. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address THE COLWELLS, SHAW AND WILLARD MFG. CO., No. 213 Centre-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES.—The largest assortment in the City of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT REDUCTION!
SOILED SHOES HALF PRICE.
—*Advertisement.*

Nothing in the world will refresh the inner man after fatigue as well as a good cup of Beef Tea or Bouillon, made from the genuine Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., sole agent.—*Advertisement.*

GASOLINE—eighty-five degrees gravity and upward—prime quality, for gas-machines, ice-machines, &c.; packed in barrels and patent cans.
THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

WALTHAM WATCHES the best to buy, and the cheapest place to buy is at FULLER & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Every Mother who Regards the Life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child comforts the mother.

If your Throat is Sore, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Drawers
Unrivaled in Style and Manufacture, at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

How to Bleach Cotton and Linen Clothing beautifully white. Use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP, which is made from purely clean materials. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Travelers Speak in the Highest Terms of LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable; no wasting or spilling.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—JAUDON.—On Wednesday, June 8, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., HENRY S. BENNETT to MARIA COURBY, daughter of the late A. G. Jaudon, and grand-daughter of the late Commodore William Bainbridge, United States Navy.

CARPENTER—WATSON.—On Wednesday, June 8, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, A. M. S. CARPENTER to Miss CARRIE A. WATSON.

HOWLAND—LUGAR.—On Thursday, June 9, by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, assisted by Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, at the residence of the bride's parents, WM. WALLACE HOWLAND to ADDIE LUGAR, all of this City.

HOW—BROWNSON.—On Thursday, June 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, South Oyster Bay, L. I., by Rev. S. S. Stocking, JOHN L. HOW, of Brooklyn, to SARAH, daughter of the late Judge J. Brownson.

HOUGHTALING—PLASS.—On Thursday, June 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Stevenson, EDWIN L. HOUGHTALING, of Jersey City, to ANNA H., eldest daughter of J. T. Plass, of this City.

TYNG—CORNELL.—On Thursday, June 2, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. James H. Tyng, RUSSELL D. TYNG and HARRIET M., daughter of the late John H. Cornell, of New-York.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 12th inst., after a short illness, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COE.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., June 12, 1870, Mrs. LEVI C. COE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Anness, of Stamford, Conn.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, Haverstraw. Steam-boat leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock.

CHEVALLIE.—On Wednesday, June 8, at Washington, D. C., Mrs. A. G. CHEVALLIE, widow of the late Henry Chevallie, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

DELMONICO.—On Saturday, June 11, CONSTANTINE DELMONICO, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—At Plainfield, on Saturday evening, June 11, ROBERT O. EDWARDS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, June 11, ISAAC C., son of the late Isaac C. and Catherine L. Frost, aged 21.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 14, at 3½ P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1½ and 2½ P. M. Boats leave James-slip thirty minutes and Thirty-fourth-street fifteen minutes before, to meet trains.

HALE.—On Sunday, June 12, ALMIRA HOWE, wife of James W. Hale.

The funeral services will take place at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KITCHING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, June 12, EMELINE M., daughter of George and the late Emeline Kitching.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Clinton-av., near De Kalb-av., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M.

MARTIN.—At Rockridge, Yonkers, on Saturday, 11th inst., ELIZABETH A., wife of Edward Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 11:50 A. M. Carriages at depot.

MILES.—On Saturday, the 11th instant, ISABEL STUART, infant daughter of William A. and Victorine W. Miles.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 314 East 18th-st., on Monday, the 13th instant, at 11 A. M.

MOREHEAD.—On Saturday, June 11, MARY G., wife of W. R. Morehead and daughter of M. R. and R. D. Munn, aged 23 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 108 Mechanics-st., Newark, N. J.

PRESTON.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, the 12th inst., SARAH MARK STEBBINS, wife of Wm. S. Preston, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services at her residence, No. 430 Henry-st., on Tuesday, the 14th, at 2 P. M., and at the Cathedral, Albany, on Wednesday morning. Relatives and friends of the family and of her uncles, G. N. Stebbins and E. B. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PENDLETON.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, June 10, in the 80th year of her age, FRANCES MARIA, widow of the late Edmund H. Pendleton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at the station to meet the 8 o'clock morning train from New-York.

SETTLE.—On Saturday morning, June 11, EDITH STARR, only daughter of William and Mary E. Settle, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 4½ P. M. on Monday. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

SEEBACH.—On Friday, the 10th inst., of heart disease, at his residence, south-east corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av., New-York City, Brig.-Gen. WM. SEEBACH, Commissary-General of Subsistence on Gov. Hoffman's Staff, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., from the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 2 P. M., to Green-wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be daily consulted, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 180 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.

THE LIFE-SUSTAINING ORGANS.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweet-bread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs, (the stomach, liver and intestines,) by which the threefold work is carried on, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health depend in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick, opaque, coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish, these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART.
WEDDING OUTFITS, &c.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
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Our New-York customers not only realize a large saving in prices, but also find in our stock of SUPERB BRONZES, Rich China and various other productions of the fine arts, an unparalleled attraction to persons of cultivated taste.

Our stock of decorated dinner sets is the finest ever offered, and at prices worthy the attention of the closest buyers.

We invite comparison of our prices for White China and fine Stone China.

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NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.,

FURNISH CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES WITH CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY OF A RELIABLE QUALITY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1869, $5,081,970 70, BEING $158 OF ASSETS TO $100 OF LIABILITIES. INCOME FOR 1869, $2,423,979 00.

Ordinary and non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

This Company combines the two great systems of Life Insurance, viz.: HALF NOTE, with percentage dividends, and ALL CASH, WITH CONTRIBUTION DIVIDENDS. Dividends on the half-note plan have been 50 PER CENT. Dividends on the contribution plan BEGIN WITH PAYMENT OF SECOND PREMIUM. NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL OR LOCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE. NO EXTRA RATES FOR INSURING THE LIVES OF WOMEN, OR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Persons desiring Life Insurance are invited to investigate the many advantages offered by the liberal terms of policies, low rates of premiums, and large dividends of this Company. Applications for insurance or agencies can be made to any agent of the Company in the principal cities, or to the Home Office, at Hartford, Conn.

E. FESSENDEN, Pres. J. F. BURNS, Sec.

Active solicitors wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

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LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS made to order of New-York Mills muslin, and fine linen bosoms, cuffs, &c., at $36 per dozen, "HAND-MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.

Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt, and written signature on the box.

By mailing me the following measures I can safely guarantee you perfect-fitting shirts:

MEASURES.

NECK—Inches around from button to button-hole.
YOKE—Inches from one shoulder-joint to the other.
BREAST—Inches around the chest, under the armpits.
WAIST—Number of inches around.
BOSOM—Do you want studs, eyelets or buttons?
SHIRTS—Length. State style of plaits in bosom.
SLEEVE—Length from center of back to knuckles.
WRIST—Style of cuff.
HEIGHT—— feet, — inches, WEIGHT, — pounds.

N. B.—"Goods ordered" forwarded to any part of the United States by express in five days from receipt of order, "C. O. D."

The express agent will allow you to examine the goods before paying for them, and if not perfectly satisfactory you need not take them.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 3,997.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The past week has not been marked by any very important transactions in real estate. Several sales of suburban property took place, the most important of which was on Tuesday, when LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY disposed of a large number of lots at Flushing, L. I. The public sales of City property at the Exchange Sales-room amounted to $83,075. The recorded transfers reported were 125 in number, and represented values to the amount of $2,282,627.

POTTER BROTHERS, of Pine-street, have sold at private sale six lots of land, three fronting Central Park, on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, and three lots in the rear on Fifty-eighth-street, being distant 175 feet west of the Fifth-avenue Plazza, for P. CALLAGHAN, at $120,000.

On Tuesday there will be an extensive auction sale of villa lots, at Valley Stream, by Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE. A thousand lots will be sold without reserve. Valley Stream is on the South-side Railroad, at the junction of the Rockaway Branch Road, distant fourteen miles from New-York, and seven miles from the beach at Rockaway.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
26th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x98.9	$17,000
41st-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 15.9x5.23	22,500
49th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.6x74, h. and l.	13,000
50th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	10,000
117th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x½ block	2,450
117th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½ block	1,000
2d-av., s. s., 77 ft. n. of 6th-st., 26x125	20,000
8th-av. and 30th-st., n. w. corner, 24.8x100	33,335
Leases Recorded.	
Bleecker-st., No. 334, 5 years, per year	$1,200
Franklin-st., No. 46, 10 years, 1 year	2,000
Franklin-st., No. 46, 9 years, per year	2,500
Park-row, Nos. 17 and 19, 2 years, per year	4,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Union-av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of 5th-st., 60x245	$300
Greenburg.	
Lots Nos. 282 and 283, map of building lots	$1,000
North Salem.	
Croton Falls to Brewster Road, e. s., adjoining S. Manchester	$450
Rye.	
Elm-st., n. s., 258 ft. w. of Purchace-av., 100x100.	$1,000
Yonkers.	
Parker-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x100	$150
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
M. Summers to F. Fowler, salt meadow	$2,200
J. W. Keen to C. Reeves, salt meadow, 5 acres	250
Jefferson-st., w. s., 404 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 28x106	1,400
Montclair.	
Sherwood-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Sherman-st., 50x125	$400
Harrison.	
3d-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Smith-st., 50x97	$1,000
Kearney.	
John-st., w. s., 296 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x86	$300
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 83 and 84, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	$325
Hill and River sts., n. w. corner, 45x65	100
Union.	
5th-st., e. s., Jas. Crossley's lot, 75x100	$3,500
Jefferson-st., s. s., C. L. Bates', 25x100	625
Greenville.	
Newark Bay, Thos. F. Jones' property, 18 935-1,000 acres	$47,000
Hoboken.	
Jackson-st., w. s., F. Schuberth's lot, 25x100	$1,100
Jersey City.	
Belmont-av., w. s., 243 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 32x141	$6,000
3d-st., e. s., W. H. Daley's property	2,700
5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	1,200

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The small three-story and basement brick house, No. 191 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location and desirable in all respects. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.

A gentleman's residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, by the former owner, for his own use, and is in excellent order throughout. It is tastefully painted, has wide piazzas on three sides, French windows and all city improvements, such as gas, furnace, hot and cold water, baths, stationary basins, and wash-tubs, &c.; spacious hall, parlor, dining-room, library, butler's pantry, and two store-rooms on the first floor; five good-sized sleeping apartments on the second and third floors each, with numerous closets.

The out-buildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage-house, covered sheds, tool-house, cow-house, chicken-house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable.

There are four acres of excellent land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit, ornamental and elegant maple shade trees, shrubbery, fine strawberry and asparagus beds. The garden all made and planted for the season. Roads graveled and walks flagged. Two cut-stone gate-entrances.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Neighborhood first-class.

The above description is true in every particular, but the place to be fully appreciated must be seen and examined. Price $30,000, and no less, which is far below its value, and about one-half the asking price, two years ago by the former owner, J. Butler, Jr. Terms easy and immediate possession given.

Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., sole agent, or to the gardener, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PASSAIC, N. J., a convenient gothic cottage, eight rooms, stable and carriage-house, three-quarters of an acre in garden and lawn, fine shade and ornamental trees, five minutes' walk from Clifton Depot, fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad. Price $6,250. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large and well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall.

The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order, and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park.

To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad.

Applications to Box No. 1,470 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.

TO LET, for the season, a furnished cottage of eight rooms, beautifully located by the sea-side, with coach-house, stables, &c., and abundance of fruit trees of every kind; at a convenient distance from the City with daily access both ways; both fresh and salt water bathing. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TO LEASE, A HOUSE, beautifully situated on Clermont-terrace, near the Railroad Depot; possession immediately; rent $800 per annum, to commence Aug. 1. Apply at Railroad Depot.

ROCKAWAY.—MARINE PAVILION Grounds—Furnished cottages, with or without board; coach-houses and stabling; cottages close to the bathing-ground; trains six times a day by South-side Railroad. R. BAINBRIDGE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON or year, a residence on the Hudson, one-half hour from 30th-st.; grounds and garden well laid out, and the river-view unsurpassed; will be rented low. Apply to GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

TO LET.—WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS' Hotel, a furnished cottage to let, containing twelve rooms. For terms, &c., address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—SECOND BUILDING FROM Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 95 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 137 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWO FURnished rooms, without board, between 14th and 42d-sts. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 49 Post-office.

A WIDOW LADY, SON AND DAUGHTER would like to get charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; refers to her son's present employer. Address for three days, E. W. B., Box No. 4,743 Post-office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER
Manufacturers of
STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

THE GREAT EXCURSION SALE OF THE SEASON!

$5,000 PRIZE, FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH!!

HO! FOR JAMAICA!!!

300 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

to be sold on the premises,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

on very easy terms,

$10 MONTHLY,

if desired, at

EAST LAWN, JAMAICA, L. I.,

JUNE 20 and 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE

and premises, valued at $5,000, to be given to the purchasers as

A PRIZE!

Also,

ADMIRABLE VILLA PARK PROPERTY.

Jamaica is within a half hour's ride to the City ferries; fare, by the 100 tickets, 12 cents each; commutation $45 a year—very little more than fare in City cars.

This large and beautiful village, soon to be a city, enjoys first-class church and school facilities.

The property is located in the finest and healthiest section of the village, surrounded by splendid villas and cottages. Title perfect.

Free tickets and further information obtained at the offices of

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, and
SUMNER & BUSBY,
No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE.—GREAT SALE OF 1,000 LOTS AT VALLEY STREAM, L. I.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

On TUESDAY, June 14, 1870, on the premises, 1,000 lots at Valley Stream, L. I., at 1 o'clock; one of the most delightful locations on the island, on the South-side Railroad, thirty-five minutes from Bushwick-av. depot, Brooklyn. All the trains of the South-side Railroad stop at Valley Stream, it being the junction of four railroads. Residents of Valley Stream can be in New-York at 7 A. M. and leave the City after 6 P. M. Valley Stream is proverbially healthful. It is laid out into streets and avenues. Beautiful villas have been built upon the property. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. A special train will leave the depot, South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the sale, at 11 A. M. The collation will be ready on the arrival of the train.

Maps and free tickets for the excursion, and free tickets to view the property, may be obtained at the office of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground,

118 LOTS

AT CLAREMONT, ON THE BROW OF BERGEN HEIGHTS,

IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD OF JERSEY CITY.

This is the most desirable property in the consolidated city.

TERMS—TEN PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE, AND TEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Persons attending the sale can take either the Central or the Newark Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, stopping at Claremont Station.

TWENTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY,
EACH WAY,
OVER EACH ROAD.

Time—Seventeen minutes from New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock,

On the premises of the late Nicholas Cruger, near the Cruger Station, Hudson River Railroad, about 35 miles from the City.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

About fifty plots of land, beautifully laid out in building lots, containing from one-half to five acres each, located between the Hudson River and the New-York and Albany Post road, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Also, at the same time, a mansion house and seven acres of land, known as the Laurel Hill Place, nearly adjoining the above property. The 7 and 9¼ A. M. trains of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at the dock on the premises on morning of sale, returning at 2½ and 4½ P. M.

Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-WEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STS. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Wood, Esq., referee:

NASSAU AND ANN STREETS—The plot of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Nassau and Ann sts., and known as No. 107 Nassau-st. and Nos. 25 and 27 Ann-st., being 34 feet 9 inches on Nassau-st., 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., 44 feet 1 inch rear, and 70 feet on the north line.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS N. DALE,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. JOHN R. HARRIS.

The books of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. are to be found at the office of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, No. 52 Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHAFER, for the purpose of importing and dealing in clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, and will occupy the premises recently occupied by the late firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co.

JOHN R. HARRIS,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. A. S. SHAFER.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscoting Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000. Rich designs, black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,209 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS.

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20 TO $50,000.—GENTLEMEN HAVing idle or available funds, and seeking a superior opportunity for investment, are invited to communicate with the advertiser, through Mr. WARD McLEAN, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway. The opportunity offered is believed to combine, in a rare degree, safety, profitableness and respectability.

A LARGE ELEGANT LUNCH-ROOM, also for fruit-store, (half of the front store,) connected with the finest wine-room in the City, all on same floor; newly decorated; location unequaled; success certain. Apply on the premises, 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 9 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

No. 32 Wall-st.

Our business is conducted the same, in all respects, as that of an Incorporated Bank. Parties keeping their accounts with us, in either Currency or Gold, can Check at Sight, without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances; credited montaly and account current rendered.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, at current rate, and available in all parts of the country.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances to our Dealers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Orders executed for the purchase or sale of Gold, Bills of Exchange, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class Securities.

Special attention given to negotiating Railroad and other corporate Loans.

We make Collections promptly of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends at all points in the United States, Canada or Europe, and are fully prepared to offer Banking Facilities upon either Currency or Gold basis.

Bankers and Financial Agents for the State of Alabama.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R. 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1898, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,881, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF

THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF

Long Island RR. Co.

These Bonds, the entire debt of the Company, are less than $13,000 per mile, are secured also by a large property at HUNTER'S POINT, and can be registered. They are due in 1898; interest payable May and November. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

where copy of mortgage can be seen.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.,

Due in six years; interest 7 per cent.; payment at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by

O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Also, New-Jersey town bonds.

Also, $40,000 Bonds of Union County, N. J., 2 and 3 years to run, 7 per cent., April and October.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

At the annual election, held at the office of the Company, for nine Trustees to fill the places for four years of the class whose term of service expired by limitation, and one Trustee to fill a vacancy, the following persons were duly elected:

The whole number of votes cast was 4,611.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON received 4,610 votes.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN received 4,611 votes.
WILLIAM BETTS received 4,611 votes.
JOHN E. DEVELIN received 4,610 votes.
OLIVER H. PALMER received 4,610 votes.
RICHARD A. McCURDY received 4,610 votes.
JAMES C. HOLDEN received 4,611 votes.
HERMAN C. VON POST received 4,611 votes.
GEORGE C. RICHARDSON received 4,610 votes.
To fill a vacancy—
ALEXANDER H. RICE received 4,610 votes.
Two scattering votes were cast.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, FREDRICK S. WINSTON was unanimously re-elected President.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on May 30, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	WILLIAM BOLTON,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
CALEB SWAN,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS W. GALE,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHAS. WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
D. B. FEARING,	JOHN RYAN,
W. BLACKSTONE,	ED. H. R. LYMAN,
ACTON CIVILL,	R. W. BLEECKER,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	JOSEPH SPRAGUE,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held 31st May, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 9th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders' voting and by a majority of the shares. GEO. H. MYERS, Chairman.

Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO.,
CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, for election of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, June 13. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to 15. JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 308 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office TUESDAY, June 21, 1870. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)

Money deposited on or before

JULY 20,

Will draw interest from July 1

AT SEVEN PER CENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—Interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid July 1 on all sums remaining in bank that were deposited on or before April 15, which interest, if not drawn, will be credited to the depositors, and draw interest the same as a deposit of money.

WM. M. GILES, President; H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents; ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'ry.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 33 Broadway.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. HENRY SMITH, President.

REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., June 3, 1870.

A dividend of Five (5) per Cent. and tax has been declared, payable in current funds at the National Bank of the Republic on and after July 1, 1870, to the stockholders of this Company as shown by the books June 10. The transfer-books will be closed until July 1 proximo. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the City of New-York, will be paid in New-York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 20, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 1st, and reopen on the 16th of July next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent.

ALSO,

An EXTRA DIVIDEND of (5) Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, on the 10th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by E. PIERREPONT, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against Seventy-five hundred and Seventy-two (7,572) inches poles and spars. And whereas the substance of the said information is that M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Customs for the Port and District of the City of New-York, has seized the above described merchandise as forfeited to the use of the United States, by reason of a violation and contrary to the 1st section of the Act of Congress, approved the 3d day of March, 1863, entitled, "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes."

And praying that the said merchandise may be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said merchandise or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1870, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1870.

E. PIERREPONT, GEO. H. SHARPE,
U. S. District-Attorney, &c. U. S. Marshal, &c.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,

TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
No. 69 West 44th-st.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1869, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1871; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 23d day of June to and including the 16th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—NOtice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board, that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department.

W. M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 16, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 18, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with one thousand three hundred and eleven (1,311) bushels of corn, best quality, fifty-six pounds to the bushel; twenty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-three (21,593) bushels oats, best quality, thirty-two pounds to the bushel; nine hundred and eight thousand two hundred and seventy (908,270) pounds good merchantable timothy hay, four hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and twelve (435,312) pounds straw of the best quality, and three thousand (3,000) pounds bran, best quality, the whole to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be desired by the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be delivered at the following-named posts:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—319 bushels oats, 6,000 pounds hay, 63,000 pounds straw. Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels oats, 5,110 pounds hay, and 6,000 pounds straw. Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—536 bushels corn, 938 bushels oats, 60,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw and 3,000 pounds bran. Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—71 bushels corn, 1,038 bushels oats, 45,990 pounds hay and 27,888 pounds straw.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—1,095 bushels oats, 40,880 pounds hay and 29,600 pounds straw. Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—704 bushels corn, 1,612 bushels oats, 137,970 pounds hay and 46,388 pounds straw. Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,125 bushels oats, 40,000 pounds hay and 20,000 pounds straw. Fort Adams, R. I.—15,330 bushels oats, 572,320 pounds hay and 191,088 pounds straw. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—1,348 pounds straw.

The corn and oats must be entirely free from dust or other impurities, and put up in good and substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wasting; and the hay and straw must be put up in bales free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

These supplies must be delivered at the wharves of the respective posts, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the corn, oats, hay, straw and bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the sacks necessary for the corn, oats and bran must also be stated separately.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and the contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any other information can be obtained.

By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., June 18, 1870.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for steamers' use."

The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bid. The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer. It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Bureau may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspectors, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The price must be for coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard or League Island, and placed in carts provided by the Government on the Navy-yard wharf, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles of the said Navy-yard as may be designated by the Bureau; and all deliveries aforesaid must be at the contractor's risk and expense, and without any extra charge of any kind.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 3,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the Port of New-York, on board of vessels, or at the Navy-yard there, as at Philadelphia, under the same conditions.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Bureau may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, (not exceeding 500 tons per day,) or proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau reserves the right to purchase forthwith at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished on application to the Bureau.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THREE STEAM-PROPELLERS OF IRON FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock THURSDAY, June 30, for building three steamers for the revenue marine service as follows:

One propeller of iron, 350 tons, o. m.

Two propellers of iron, 250 tons each, o. m.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load-line from forward part of stern, to after part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessels will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A guaranteed speed of 13 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 12 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required of the 350-ton vessel, and 12 knots on a trial of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required for the vessels of 250 tons; favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for these vessels except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Treasury Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that such bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which each vessel will be completed as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessels.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bids, as evidence as to the object of the proposals.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamers," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

These vessels must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels, for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation, showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, very highly recommended; can do English, French or American cooking; meats, game, excellent soups and all kinds of side dishes; bone, lard; also pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to private boarding-house or hotel, or will go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very competent young woman, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; no objection to the country; is well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to care growing children or do light chamber-work; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 261 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has taken lessons in hairdressing; would assist in chamberwork; is willing to go to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 125 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman in a private family; would go with the family to the country for the Summer months; can be seen from 11 to 2; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a woman who understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has unexceptionable City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, SITUATIONS for a large number of Protestant professed and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, houseworkers; those lately landed, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; one that can operate on Grover & Bakers' machine; first-class references required. Call at No. 64 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress and to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; reference from last place. Call at No. 39 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 138 5th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain situations for three servants, a cook, seamstress and dressmaker, and house-maid. Apply at No. 30 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as competent waitress; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 165 7th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

ALL LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD servants of all nationalities should call today at No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS SECURED by applying at Bible House, Astor-place entrance, Room No. 47.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST respectable Protestant single young man as coachman in a private family, who can produce the very best of City references; none but a City family need apply; has no objection to go to the country, and also to a Protestant family; wages $25 a month. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD-NATURED, STEADY, sober and industrious young man wants a situation as coachman; will go for low wages to a steady place; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant Englishman; thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class references; would not object to going into the country. Call at or address W. W., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German as coachman; speaks English and German; wages no object; country preferred; good references given. Address JACOB MERKLI, The Oaks, Bayside, L. I.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; six years' reference from last place. Address E. L., No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as farmer; is a practical farmer; understands his business perfectly; is well recommended from last place. Apply at 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION as coachman by a competent person, with references for fourteen years' service. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 263 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German young man as coachman; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address Post-office Box No. 214.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; can take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; understands the care of horses; good references. Address D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman. Address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDware store by a young man with several years experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.

Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, inclosing specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTed at CARPENTER'S old established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers. Also for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25TH-ST.—Excellent situations ready for Protestant and Catholic ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., all respectable girls and women of all nations, capacities; five excellent cooks and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, houseworkers; come all.

WANTED—AT NO. 406 5TH-AV., ALL kinds of help for City and country; situations ready for all servants well recommended. Apply this day at No. 406 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; one who will wash and iron, and well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., from 3 to 5.

PROOF-READER WANTED.—ADdress BUSINESS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, plaintiffs, against BERNARD CUMMINGS, Michael J. Green, John Cummings, William S. Brown, John R. Brown, Abraham P. Clark, Charles Shultz, Wilson D. Reed, Norman Andruss, Henry Andruss, John W. Mitchell, Clarence G. Mitchell, Redmond Walsh, New-York County National Bank, Eleazer Penny, Thomas Rogers, James O'Brien, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, The Bank of North America, Julius Bissell, Charles E. Mull, Frederick W. Banks and William Fullerton, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each and every of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1870, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1870.

E. L. FANCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my16-law6wM* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN..........June 15	AUSTRALIA.....June 25
ANGLIA..........June 18	SIDONIAN.......June 29
DORIAN..........June 22	COLUMBIA.......July 2

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, June 15	Cuba, Wednesday, June 29
Tripoli, Wednes., June 15	Tarifa, Wednes., June 29
Calabria, Thurs., June 16	Russia, Wednes., July 6
Scotia, Wednes., June 22	Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Wednes., June 22	Nemesis, Thurs., July 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.

Return tickets....................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets....................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Wednes'y, June 22, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Sat., June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) June 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP

[illegible]

Capt. LIMEBURNER.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:19 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr. President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.

THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th.....11 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.......3 P. M.
Friday, 10th........12 M.	Friday, 10th.........4 P. M.
Saturday, 11th......2 P. M.	Saturday, 11th.......6 P. M.
Sunday, 12th.......6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12th.........3 P. M.
Sunday, 12th.......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th........7 A. M.
Monday, 13th.......3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th........7 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of May, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of the Company; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to or for the use of the said Company, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUSSELL P. HOYT and JOHN W. WOODWARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Jersey City, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. FRANKLIN, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. To whom it may concern. A. Q. GARRETSON, Assignee.

je6-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that JAQUES CORTETYON, of the Township of Franklin, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months.—Dated May 5, 1870. ABRAHAM J. CORTETYON, Assignee.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID by the Standard Club for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of its late member, Frederick Tanzer, who came to his death about May 24, 1870, whose body floated ashore near Stapleton, Staten Island, about June 3. For further information apply to E. A. JACOB, No. 308 Broadway, or ED. LAUTERBACH, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK.

BONNET ROOM.

HAIR GOODS, fifty cents on the dollar.

This assortment comprises the newest and most popular shapes from the very best manufacturers.

THE HIGH CROWN MOUNTAINEER BRIGANDIA, BAVARIAS, CERES, SARATOGA, SWISS, and fifty other shapes at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, in both black and white hair.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' HATS, white and colored, 25c., 31c., 44c., 56c., 75c., and up.

CACTUS, and every other desirable (braid, all shapes, below last week's prices.

SEASIDES, 20c., 25c., 31c., and 50c. each.

SPECIALTIES—RIBBONS.

RICH EIGHT DOLLAR SASHES closing at $4 50 each.

SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.

NECK and BONNET RIBBONS, PRICES DOWN.
SATINS, every color, $1 25 per yard.
CHEAPEST PARASOLS this season from 50c. up.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and HAIR GOODS, JEWELRY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, &c., &c.

KID GLOVES, 38c. the pair. At 75c., equal to the regular dollar glove.

Our own unsurpassed dollar GLOVE, which we warrant every way; new assortment. Full line of the PERINOT GLOVE.

Bargains in HOSIERY, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. the pair; at 25c., regular made.

LISLE and THREAD GLOVES, new shades.
Finest FRENCH FLOWERS of the season today.
New style CREPE DE CHINES and other BOWS and TIES, at 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c.
CRAPES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VAILS, COLLARS, CUFFS and SETS—all cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Llama Lace Sacques, Jackets.
Llama Lace Shawls, Points and Capes.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BATHING DRESSES

and

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at

UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Madeira or Guipure Bands and Insertions.
Valenciennes Capes, Collars and Sleeves.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

LADIES VISITING THE FASHIONABLE watering-places should provide themselves with

BATHING SHOES

at CANTRELL'S No. 241 4th-av.

INDIA GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought, sold or stored at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 856 Broadway.

Just received, a new supply of Japanese Fireworks.

REAL POINT LACE COLLARS $5, worth $10.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point Laces.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A LARGE PARLOR ORGAN, made by H. Erben for private use. The instrument has been examined lately by one of the principal organ-builders of the City, and his description of it will be given on application to the assignee.

Also,

FORTY PICTURES, CHIEFLY LANDSCAPES.

The organ is set up and can be seen at our warerooms.

By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

The following is a description of the above from a first-rate organ manufacturing house, who removed the same from the country to the City and put in repair and set it up in its present position: Compass, GG to N, one octave of pedals, handsome rose-wood case, polished, containing eight stops, three composition pedals, and swell dimensions 3 feet 10 inches deep, 5 feet 3 inches wide and 10 feet high; has in all 288 pipes. Further information may be had of the assignee.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, June 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a superb collection of English books, (for account of whom it may concern.) The catalogue embraces an exceedingly rich assortment of standard and illustrated works, mostly in elegant bindings. The public seldom have had such a fine collection offered to them by auction. Illustrated works on architecture, the galleries of Europe, with superb illustrations, books of costumes, portraits, landscapes, works on the drama, fiction, poetry, painting, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition during the day; also, in the evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 boxes Fresh Palermo Lemons.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT SIMPSON, surviving partner of the law firm of FREDERICK LEVICK & CO., Plaintiff, against THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—I, James H. Elliot, referee, hereby give notice, that pursuant to the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1870, the following, to wit: One hundred and eighty-five LAND GRANT BONDS of the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, for $1,000 each, dated November 1, 1853, payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1878, with interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, secured by conveyance to Trustees of the lands of the Company in Texas, and also by mortgage of the entire line, rolling stock and property of the said Company.—Dated, New-York, June 10, 1870.

JAMES H. ELLIOT, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $18 a week; a fine hall, $8 and $9, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen; to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 20 West 11th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen, rooms on second or third floor, in brown-stone house; all improvements. Apply at No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A handsome back parlor, a fine alcove room, second floor, and two other rooms, furnished, with board; new house, and all modern improvements.

NO. 18 VAN NEST-PLACE, (CHARLES-st.,) near Bleecker-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, at $7 and $8 per week; house contains all modern improvements; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required.

AT NO. 49 EAST 23D-ST., GENTLEMEN can find elegant accommodations without board, or with breakfast.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; forty-five minutes from 27th-st. on New-Haven Railroad; beautiful drives; livery-stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD.—A FEW youths will be taken at board (with tuition if desired) during the Summer months; fine, open country; very healthful; sea-bathing, &c.; those under 13 years of age preferred; references exchanged. Inquire of HARRY PECK, on the premises, or of FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDING-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAUCH'S HOTEL

AND

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

GREENBRIER, WEST VA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $27 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.

An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.

Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.

Charges: $25 per week, and $90 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.

PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

NORWOOD HOTEL,

AT NORWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.,

Forty-eight minutes from Jersey City, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; fourteen trains daily; wide-gauge cars. Rooms large and airy; lighted with gas; also telegraph office.

E. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

PAVILLION,

ISLIP, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.

This hotel now open for the season. Terms very reasonable. CORN'S BANTA, Proprietor, formerly of Astor House.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE NORWALK HOTEL—SITUATED in the beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn., is now open for the reception of guests. The house has been thoroughly renovated, newly furnished and possesses the attractions of fine drives, sailing and fishing; also, a good livery-stable adjoining the hotel. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to H. H. BARTLETT, Agent, Norwalk, Conn.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., having been entirely refitted, painted and furnished throughout, will open for the season June 15. Superior accommodations for yachting clubs or parties. Reduction on railroad fare—now issuing excursion tickets. Persons leaving Greenport at 6½ A. M., can reach New-York at 10 A. M.

H. BRAINARD, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—MOUNT PLEASANT House, one hour and a half from New-York by Hudson River Railroad, is now open for the reception of guests; stabling, boating, &c. Families wishing to secure rooms will please address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open, is desirably situated on high ground, near the ocean; large grounds, well shaded; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars cheap; terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 20 West 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, DIPLOMATE from Paris, who teaches in the best schools in this City, desires to give French lessons in City or Staten Island, or near the City. Apply to Mlle. GUILLOUT, No. 24 East 12th-st.

TEACHERS.—A PARISIAN LADY DEsires an engagement as governess for the Summer months. Address Miss VALENCE, Station L, Harlem.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German, and understanding music perfectly, desires a situation as governess. Address F. M., No. 40 East 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14,

and every evening during the week, will be presented WATTS PHILLIPS' ROMANTIC DRAMA of

THE HUGUENOT,

produced with

NEW SCENERY..........by..........WITHAM
NEW COSTUMES, designed and executed..........by..........THOS. JOYCE
NEW MUSIC..........by..ED. MOLLENHAUER
NEW PROPERTIES.......by..DEUEL and Assistants
NEW MACHINERY AND EFFECTS by DUNNE and Assistants.

AND A POWERFUL CAST,

including the celebrated

CLODOCHE TROUPE,

who have been engaged expressly for this play.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the necessary preparations incident to the production of

THE HUGUENOT,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14,

this theater

WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY EVENING

for a dress and scenic rehearsal of the play, which will be presented with a powerful cast, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINETEENTH WEEK

of the sensation of the age, the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

with its varied attractions, comprised in

ONE MONSTER PROGRAMME.

SPECTACLE, OPERA, BALLET.
DRAMA, PANTOMIME.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Mme. Lanner's celebrated

VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE

are now en route to the United States and will shortly appear at this theater.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE
CROWNING
SUCCESS
of the
SEASON!

EVERY EVENING until further notice, Sardou's BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION entitled

FERNANDE!

FERNANDE.
ACT I.—THE SAVING HAND.
ACT II.—FERNANDE'S NEW NAME.
ACT. III.—A CORSICAN ROMANCE.
ACT. IV.—"TE!"

Characters by Miss AGNES ETHEL, FANNY MORANT, Mrs. GILBERT, FANNY DAVENPORT, AMY AMES, ROBERTA NORWOOD, EMELIE KIEHL, GEO. CLARKE, D. H. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DE VERE, and others.

FERNANDE MATINEE
EVERY
SATURDAY AT 1.

SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

STRAWBERRY, FLORAL

AND

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY,

At the Institution, No. 255 West 42d-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 13 and 14, 1870.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

The Bible used in Epworth Church, England, by John Wesley and his father, will be on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

POPULAR CONCERTS.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

At Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4: 5, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; †1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; †1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7¼ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock. Concludes at 10½ P. M.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

MARKED SUCCESS

AND

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,

awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the

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OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,

and which will be presented

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

AND

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,

WITH ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:

Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New-Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."

THE NEW-YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCE IT BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'OEUVRE.

WALLACK'S

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

in his successful drama,

THE RED LIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS

OF THE

GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT

AND

GRAND BATTLE DRAMA,

ENTITLED

NOT GUILTY,

WITH

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,

SPLENDID MUSIC,

THRILLING TABLEAUX,

MILITARY BAND.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SOLDIERS,

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS,

AND

TERRIFIC BATTLE SCENE.

General admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

MRS. OATES' POPULAR COMPANY

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

THE DANCING BARBER.

HERNANDEZ'S IMPERIAL JAPS.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Josephine, (Daughter of the Regiment,) Mrs. Oates.

BOSTON VERSUS BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

WILLIE EDOUIN A LA BONFANTI.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Broadway corner of 30th-st.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

Every day at 2 P. M. and every evening at 8 P. M., the celebrated

MARTINETTI TROUPE

in the comic trick pantomime of

HOP O' MY THUMB.

A new pantomime in preparation.

LITTLE NELL, THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND, is engaged and will shortly appear.

GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SALE OF SEATS.

No more season seats or season admissions for sale.

Sale of seats for THIS (Monday) EVENING, and single admission tickets for THIS (Monday) EVENING are now on sale at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway; Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.; Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, with Secured Seat:

FIRST PARTERRE....................TWO DOLLARS
DRESS PARTERRE...................THREE DOLLARS
ORCHESTRA...........................FOUR DOLLARS
BALCONY.............................TWO DOLLARS
ADMISSION FOR THIS (MONDAY) EVENING..........ONE DOLLAR

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL

MUSICAL FESTIVAL—REHEARSALS TODAY.

Notice to Orchestra, Military Bands, Artists, Operatic Choruses and Choral Societies:

First—All the Orchestra and Military Bands are called for 9½ o'clock this morning.

Second—All the Artists and Operatic Choruses engaged in the programme of Tuesday afternoon are called for 11 o'clock this morning.

Third—All the Choral Societies and Choruses are called for rehearsal at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

N. B.—All rehearsals to-day will take place at the Coliseum Building, corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

A PROMPT ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED FROM EVERYBODY.

NOTICE.—COACHES CONVEYING COMPANY to the Great Musical Jubilee Festival at the Coliseum, will go through Lexington-av. to 64th-st., through 64th-st. to 3d-av.; setting down and taking up, corner of 64th-st. and 3d-av., east side.

THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall, Hack Inspector.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Members who have not procured their tickets for the excursion on the 16th, should obtain them at once from the COMMITTEE.

1st Co.—E. J. HYDE..........................Post-office
2d Co.—WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Empire City Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway
3d Co.—CHAS. F. ROBBINS....................No. 73 Pearl-st
4th Co.—HENRY EVERDELL.................No. 104 Fulton-st
5th Co.—ALBERT T. WYCKOFF, at Kingsland & Co.'s, Stationers, No. 3 Pine-st
6th Co.—HARMON D. HULL....................No. 11 Water-st
7th Co.—LOCKE W. WINCHESTER............65 Broadway
8th Co.—GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH...11 South-st
9th Co.—J. H. MCBRIDE.....................No. 333 Greenwich-st
10th Co.—ROBT. M. MCJIMSEY...............No. 64 Wall-st

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND EXCURSION DOWN THE Bay to witness the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will accompany the yachts on TUESDAY, June 14, leaving Harlem at 8½; Saw-mill Dock, Greenpoint, 9; 14th-st., E. R., 9½; Peck-slip, 10 A. M. Refreshments on board. Fare, $1.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air: go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL. } Executors.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.

ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated Manufacturers, invite

AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND

to inspect their unrivaled SHOW ROOMS, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES,
DINNER SERVICES,
AND
TABLE CUTLERY
of every description.

Please note carefully the address,

NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND
NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON;
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
AND
WINSLEY-STREET WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogue in the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL

MUSICAL FESTIVAL, (NEW-YORK,)

AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., within five minutes' walk of the Central Park, and covers the entire block between 63d and 64th sts.

Methods of reaching it by all lines of City cars—Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth avenues and Broadway—connect with the Belt Line, which runs to the Coliseum. Third and Second-avenue cars pass the doors at either end.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 13, 1870.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

SYMPHONY COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.

INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

SYMPHONY IN C MINOR..........BEETHOVEN

THE GREAT CLASSIC ORCHESTRA.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SELECTED INSTRUMENTALISTS.

GRAND ARIA AND CHORALE,

"Inflammatus," Stabat Mater..............ROSSINI

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

MADRIGAL—"Since First I Saw Your Face"..................THOS. FORD, 1609

Voice of Spring. { 1. Come, Balmy Breezes, Como. 2. Sweetest of Flowers. 3. This is Nature's Golden Morn. } MENDELSSOHN.

THE ENTIRE GRAND COMBINED CHORUS.

THE ORGAN and the GREAT ORCHESTRA.

GRAND CHORALE.

"For He the Lord Our God"......MENDELSSOHN

THE ENTIRE GRAND COMBINED CHORUS.

THE ORGAN and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

GRAND OVERTURE—"Oberon"...VON WEBER

THE ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIRTUOSI.

"STRADELLA"......................VON FLOTOW

GILMORE'S GREAT MILITARY BAND.

GRAND ARIA, Cornet Obligato.

"LET THE BRIGHT SERAPHIM"....HANDEL

MME. PAREPA-ROSA

and MR. M. ARBUCKLE.

GRAND CHORUS—"HALLELUJAH".HANDEL

THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES,

THE GREAT ORCHESTRA and the ORGAN.

GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE.

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

THE ENTIRE CHORAL SOCIETIES, CHOIRS AND GRAND CHORUS,

THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE MILITARY BANDS, THE DRUM CORPS and THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

CONDUCTORS:

Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Mr. CARL ZERRAHN,
Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Dr. JAMES PECH, and Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

GRAND CHORAL SOCIETIES REPRESENTED IN THE INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.

Brooklyn Choral Union, 400 voices; Mendelssohn Union, Brooklyn, E. D., 125 voices; Jersey Harmonic, 150 voices; Plainfield Union, 60 voices; Newark Harmonic, 100 voices; Combined with the Orange Society, 50 voices; New-Haven Harmonic, 200 voices; Hartford Beethoven, 100 voices; Bridgeport Handel and Haydn, 80 voices; Springfield Harmonic, 150 voices; Worcester Oratorio, 125 voices; New-York Mendelssohn Union, 175 voices; Orpheon Society, 200 voices; New-York Society and choirs, 650 voices; Miscellaneous societies and choirs, 400, and the combined chorus of

THE MARETZEK ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMP.
THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THE GRAU GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE PATTI GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

Grand total combined,

THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE VOICES.

ADMISSION TICKETS FOR THE OCCASION, ONE DOLLAR.

Admission tickets and secured seats for sale at the offices. See advertisement elsewhere for place and price.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M.

Symphony commences at 2 o'clock.

First appearance of the renowned HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, of Boston,

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOICES STRONG.

First appearance of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

First appearance of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.

First appearance of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

First appearance of Signor P. BRIGNOLI.

First appearance of Signor CH. LEFRANC.

First appearance of the popular and celebrated Donnas, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss ISABELLA MCCULLOCH, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON-SEGUIN, Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Miss ROSA COOK, Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE.

First appearance of Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE. First appearance of Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN. First appearance of Signor FRANCISCO FILIPPI, Signor B. MASSIMILIANI, Signor W. LOTTI, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Signor PETRILLI, Signor G. REYNA, Signor AD. RANDOLFI, Mr. WILHELM FORMES. GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SECOND SYMPHONY—BEETHOVEN.

THE GRAND CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA. "THANKS BE TO GOD," (Mendelssohn,) by the GRAND CHORAL SOCIETIES, the GRAND ORCHESTRA and COLISEUM ORGAN.

Rienzi Overture..............................Wagner

GRAND OPERA ENSEMBLE.

IL TROVATORE.................................Verdi

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as Leonore.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL as Azucena.

Signor P. BRIGNOLI as Manrico.

Signor PETRILLI as Count of Luna.

GRAND ARIA, SOPRANO, DUO TENOR and SOPRANO and Finale of the First Act.

DUO CONTRALTO and TENOR, and "THE MISERERE."

THE COMBINED CHORUSES OF THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA COMPANIES.

THE COLISEUM ORGAN AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

ROBESPIERRE................................LITTHOLF

with the "MARSEILLAISE" instrumented for the entire BRASS AND REED BANDS,

THE GRAND FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA and THE COMBINED MILITARY BANDS.

Grand Duo, "MASANIELLO"....................Auber
Signor CH. LEFRANC..............Signor G. REYNA
Grand Trio, "WILLIAM TELL"..................Rossini
Signor CH. LEFRANC...........as..............Arnold
Signor G. REYNA...............as..............Tell
Mr. JOSEPH HERRMANNS.....as..............Walter

Grand Quintet and Finale, MARTHA, Von Flotow.

MARTHA—Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD, Miss ROSA HERSEE, Miss ISABELLA MCCULLOCH, Miss ROSA COOK, Mme. BERTHA JOHANSEN.

NANCY—Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON-SEQUIN, Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE, Mlle. SOPHIE DZIUBA.

LIONEL—Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, Signor FRANCISCO FILIPPI, Signor B. MASSIMILIANI, Signor W. LOTTI.

PLUNKET—Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Signor PETRILLI, Signor G. REYNA, Signor AD. RANDOLFI,

With the combined GRAND CHORUSES OF THE ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN OPERA COMPANIES, sustained by the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

GRAND CHORALE,

"ACHIEVED IS THE GLORIOUS WORK."—Haydn. THE ENTIRE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, GREAT ORCHESTRA and ORGAN.

GALOP, "ERIE"..............................MARETZEK

THE GREAT ORCHESTRA AND THE MILITARY BANDS.

The foregoing programme presents by far the greatest number of recognized stars and artists which have ever been assembled and presented on one occasion, together with the entire combined choral societies, the combined choruses, the greatest orchestra and the military bands.

The price of admission for this occasion will be

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

Secured seats for sale at all the offices. See advertisement elsewhere.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14,

FIRST GRAND ORATORIO.

HAYDN'S ORATORIO, "THE CREATION."

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

MR. H. NORDBLOM, MR. W. W. WHITNEY, AND THE SELECTED ORATORIO SOCIETIES,

Numbering over TWO THOUSAND VOICES,

ASSISTED BY THE COLISEUM ORGAN AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15,

PROGRAMME FOR THE MILLION.

ALL THE MUSICAL ELEMENTS OF THE FESTIVAL COMBINED.

GREAT DAY of

NATIONAL, PATRIOTIC, POPULAR, and CLASSICAL SELECTIONS, under the direction of

MR. P. S. GILMORE.

THE RENOWNED projector of THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

In accordance with a general desire, Mr. GILMORE will produce

VERDI'S FAMOUS ANVIL CHORUS.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER and other POPULAR pieces, as performed at the PEACE JUBILEE. Also,

JULLIEN'S Quadrille of ALL NATIONS,

introducing the hymns of ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AMERICA and other NATIONALITIES, FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, COLISEUM ORGAN, MILITARY BANDS, DRUM CORPS, ANVIL COMPANY, BELL CHIMES, CANNON and other accompaniments.

MR. GILMORE'S POPULAR PROGRAMME will also include the celebrated overture to WILLIAM TELL and LES MARTYRES; also, GOUNOD'S AVE MARIA, with obligato for

ONE HUNDRED VIOLINISTS.

and will present the grand choir of artists and the entire combined choral societies. Early publication of all the numbers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

Second Grand Oratorio. Selections from

THE FIFTH SYMPHONY—Beethoven.

MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO, ELIJAH.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MISS NETTIE STERLING, MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, MR. W. W. WHITNEY, and THE HANDEL AND HAYDEN SOCIETY OF BOSTON, numbering for this occasion UPWARD OF SIX HUNDRED VOICES.

THE VERY HIGH REPUTATION OF THIS SOCIETY naturally leads to the anticipation of one of the most delightful and artistic performances of the GREAT ORATORIO which can by any possibility take place.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1870.

GREAT BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

SELECTIONS FROM HIS GREATEST WORKS FOR THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES.

THE GRAND CHORUS OF ARTISTS,

THE MOST EMINENT SOLOISTS,

THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE ORGAN.

Selections from MOUNT OF OLIVES, FIDELIO and the NINTH SYMPHONY.

It is worthy of remark that at no previous occasion in America have all the elements for which this great master wrote been combined in one musical gathering—the Oratorio, the Opera, the Orchestral Combination and the Organ.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

PART I.—GRAND OPERATIC,

CHORAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17,

GRAND ORATORIO MATINEE.

HAYDN'S GREAT ORATORIO, THE MESSIAH.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and

THE SELECTED ORATORIO SOCIETIES, numbering over TWO THOUSAND VOICES, assisted by the COLISEUM ORGAN and THE GREAT ORCHESTRA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18,

TENTH AND LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT,

SELECTIONS FROM THE NINTH SYMPHONY,

FIVE THOUSAND SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN,

AND GRAND NATIONAL FINALE,

WITH EIGHT THOUSAND VOICES,

THE CHILDREN, THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE DRUM CORPS, THE MILITARY BANDS, THE ORGAN AND the ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

NOTICE.—The selections of the soloists, the madrigals, and the numbers of the military bands are not yet added to the foregoing programme.

MUSIC IN RELIGION.

Its Influence in the Culture of the Soul—A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, delivered a discourse last evening on "Music as Related to the Culture of the Soul and to the Felicity of Heaven." He began by alluding to the great jubilee which is to occur during the present week in celebration of the birthday of the great composer whose works are known and admired in all parts of the civilized world. Not only would thousands and tens of thousands, he said, participate in the demonstrations in his honor here, but in the cities of the Old World there would be similar evidences of the universal veneration in which his memory is held. This indicated a widespread, if not a universal appreciation of the power and the beauty of music in its hightest forms. In some of its phases, of vocal or instrumental, solo or concerted, light or impressive, gay or solemn, music awoke responses in almost every heart. It appeals to something inherent in human nature. It has always formed an important part of the worship of the Deity. The Bible recognizes its value everywhere, and is filled with allusions to it. The whole Book, indeed, might be taken as a text on the subject. The Old Testament gives several accounts of grand musical festivals, in which the singers and the players on instruments took part, and the Book of Revelations was a grand oratorio from beginning to end, and might be set to music as a whole. It was not, however, merely a work of the imagination, but a divinely-inspired composition, symbolizing the realities of the spiritual life hereafter. Music is a manifestation of that which is divinest in the soul of man, and is adapted to its highest culture. This fact was recognized by PLATO, and musical festivals were to have a prominent place in his ideal Republic. Of modern philosophers HERBERT SPENCER has given the most skillful and profound analysis of this marvelous faculty of the soul. According to his view, every mental excitement or emotion is accompanied by a corresponding muscular action, and the finer and loftier feelings find expression through the muscles of the voice in music. Musical tones, however, depend in a measure on outward conditions and laws, and emotions are sometimes awakened which were never before experienced. Music has a science as abstruse and intricate as the highest departments of mathematics. There is nothing so refined, delicate and marvelous, and none but men of the highest genius ever completely mastered its principles. It needs great ingenuity and intellectual power, combined with the finest emotional nature. The real source of music is the soul, and in many cases the grandest compositions have been perfected without the aid of audible sounds. Several of the great masters, indeed, were so dull of hearing that they could not distinguish the notes of their own compositions which have thrilled the souls of generations of men, but no one ever had anything like the appreciation of their beauty and harmony which they felt themselves. BEETHOVEN, during the last twenty years of his life, and when the greatest of all his works were composed, was quite deaf, and made many touching allusions to the misery which he felt on that account. The great composers were all men of an intensely emotional nature, and had the power of conveying their feelings to others in sweet sounds without the help of words. Instances are on record of their holding converse with each other by means of improvised strains, without ever once speaking. BACH called the organ the voice of God, and regarded himself as interpreting its marvelous language to men who had not the power of comprehending its mysteries without assistance. When thus interpreted, it finds a response in every soul, and conveys indefinite and vague impressions of a life beyond and above our ordinary experiences. Music is the highest of all the fine arts, and ministers more than any other to the real welfare of humanity, and gives us a foretaste of Heaven itself.

The New Railroad Bridge Over the Connecticut River.

The new bridge constructed by the "New-York and Boston Shore Line," over the Connecticut River, was formally opened on Saturday. The entire length of the bridge is 1,130 feet. The substructure consists of fourteen column piers to support the stationary spans, besides the abutments at the shore ends, and eleven column piers to support the turn-table and draw, or swing span. Each column pier is formed by driving a number of piles in close proximity, covering in the aggregate an area of five feet square. The piles are firmly bolted together; iron cylinders, some seven or eight feet in diameter, are then let down in sections over the piles so as to completely surround them, and the space between the cylinder and piles is filled up with concrete. This portion of the work was done under the patent of S. B. CUSHING, the engineer in charge of the substructure, assisted by Col. J. A. MONROE.

The stationary spans of the bridge are constructed upon the truss principle, of wood and iron, according to HOWE's patent. The draw or swing span is constructed entirely of wrought-iron, except the flooring, which is of wood. The draw turns upon a table of SELLER's patent. It is 280 feet long, leaving ample room when open for the passage of the largest sized vessels. It is built on the old Pratt style, with some peculiarity in arrangement of the gallows-frame and cords, designed by the contractor, Mr. J. R. SMITH, of Springfield. The draw is provided with friction rollers under the center and ends to facilitate the operation of turning it, which can easily be done by two men.

The anticipated strain upon the bridge is estimated at 2,600 pounds to the running foot, while the breaking weight is set down at five times the figures given. The cost of the bridge has been about $225,000.

The contractors prosecuted their work with energy, and brought it to a successful termination on Monday last; and after some severe tests applied to it, ran the trains across and dispensed with the services of the old ferry-boat, to the great joy of the patrons of the road.

At the opening on Saturday appropriate speeches were made by J. F. TRUMBULL, of Stonington; R. W. WRIGHT, of New-Haven; BENJ. NOYES, of New-Haven; S. H. SCRANTON, President of the Shore Line Road, and Hon. HENRY G. LEWIS, Mayor of New-Haven. The draw was opened, and the ferry-boat, with the party on board, passed through twice, in order to afford the guests an opportunity of witnessing the operation of the draw. Everything passed off very pleasantly, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

Anniversary of St. Barnabas House.

Last evening the anniversary services of St. Barnabas House, a charitable institution, which is maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City, was held at the chapel of the House, No. 306 Mulberry-street. The meeting was opened with religious exercises.

Rev. Dr T. M. PETERS, of St. Michael's Church, Chairman of the Committee of Direction of the City Mission, delivered an address, in which he gave a history of St. Barnabas House, established in December, 1856. The last year's statistics are as follows: Whole number of inmates, 2,175, (viz.: Protestants, 1,261; Romanists, 913; Jews, 1;) sent to situations, 798 persons; sent to other institutions, 331; sent to friends, 618; left the House on their own accord, 60; dismissed, 27; number of lodgings, 17,057; number of meals given, 76,137; families visited, 448; persons visited, 4,902. The speaker stated that the house No. 308 Mulberry-street had been hired for a day nursery for children of parents who were working out, away from their residences, during the daytime. St. Barnabas House will therefore comprise Nos. 304, 306 and 308 Mulberry-street in future. Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER, of Grace Church, delivered an address, in which he gave his observations among the Mormons of Utah and among the Chinese at San Francisco, and stated that neither had any charitable institutions for their sick or poor which in any way whatever could be compared with the Christian charities, especially those of this City. He concluded with words of encouragement for St. Barnabas House. He was followed by Rev. Dr. MATSON, of Jersey City, who made an address, in which he showed what efforts were made by the Roman Catholic Church in this country for the support of their charitable and educational institutions. He stated that the Protestant Church of this country in its strife with the Roman, in which the former had common sense, enlightenment and the spirit of the age on its side, could win the day only when the Protestants were equally as willing to make sacrifices for the support of their charitable institutions as the Catholics. With religious exercises the meeting was brought to a close.

The Quarantine Difficulty.

Dr. COCHRAN, Health Officer of Brooklyn, has written the following communication to the Commissioners of Quarantine in regard to difficulties which have recently arisen in relation to the unloading of vessels at wharves in Brooklyn:

BROOKLYN, June 11, 1870.

To the Commissioners of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: Will you please inform me by what law or by what authority certain warehouses of this city are exclusively designated for the reception of merchandise out of Quarantine, and by what right the attempt has been made to move vessels from our wharves by direction of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York? Also, by what section of any law how the Quarantine Commissioners, or any other officer, has the right, after a vessel leaves Quarantine with a clear bill of health, to dictate what wharf or wharves she shall go to in Brooklyn? Yours, respectfully,

GEO. COCHRAN.

The Disappearance of Frederick Etzold—An Alleged Heavy Defalcation.

For several days past the disappearance of Mr. FREDERICK ETZOLD, a citizen of Union Hill, N. J., and a former member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, has caused considerable excitement on the other side of the river, where Mr. ETZOLD was well known. On the 30th ult., he left his house to go to Bridgeport, where he was to collect some money. It was reported that on the following day he collected nearly $200, and started to return home. Since that time he has not been seen. It was remarked as a singular circumstance that Mrs. ETZOLD seemed to take no trouble to identify bodies that had been found, and that were represented to her as bearing a close resemblance to the published description of Mr. ETZOLD. When the brother of Mr. ETZOLD, having visited New-York to make some investigations, returned to Union Hill, Mrs. ETZOLD betrayed no anxiety to learn what had been discovered, but appeared to be utterly unconcerned. Her strange conduct has at last been explained by the appearance of a large number of creditors of Mr. ETZOLD, who state that a few days before he disappeared he had succeeded in borrowing money from them. The most reliable reports place the amount obtained by Mr. ETZOLD at from $12,000 to $15,000. The property left by the missing man has been seized by the Sheriff of Hudson County to satisfy a part of the claims of his creditors. Mr. ETZOLD's reputation had been good, previous to his disappearance.

The Present Day Advantages and Temptations of Young Men—Discourse by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT discoursed last evening at the Attorney-street M. P. Church on "The Present Day Advantages and Temptations of Young Men," taking for his text the words, "Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharoah, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt."—Exodus, iii., 10.

The reverend gentleman said it could not be too strongly impressed on the minds of young men that they had a great duty to perform, and that society and the circumstances of the times demanded that they should enter into its interests and concerns and nerve themselves for the struggle. In the fulfillment of that duty cautious, fearing, yet venturing perseverance should be call to his aid, ignoring altogether the dignity of some foolish persons whose faith is "I myself," and who suppose themselves superior to all others. There was something truly noble in the exercising of our powers for the benefit of the world, and even though pecuniary results may not reward the toil, the consciousness of having done right is sufficient reward, and all sensible and good men regard him more than ten thousand street loafers. At the present moment there were thousands of facilities presented to young men for their advancement and elevation, and in whatever direction they may employ their talents they should remember that no profession, no matter what it was, was ennobling when pursued dishonestly. There were thousands of fields open for the labor of energetic laborers, and it was indeed lamentable to find that tens of thousands of young men were ruining themselves, squandering their means and time, and marching forward to a premature grave. It was a singular fact that with the thousands of improvements for the elevation of mankind there was corresponding efforts for their moral degradation. In this City what temptations were presented for the allurement of young men from virtue. They were walking the streets, they were around us in every way and every form, they were mixed up with pleasure and friendship, and it required stern resolve and virtue to surmount them. But with manhood and Christian resolve, which were almost inseparable from a determination to succeed honestly, failure was an impossibility and the accomplishment of noble purpose a certainty. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, counseled young men to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by their country for their personal and rational benefit, and they would thus serve the ends of God and society.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Morality of Mr. Dickens' Writings.

Dr. BELLOWS, at the Church of the Messiah, yesterday, preached on "Knowledge with Zeal, and Zeal without Knowledge." In exemplifying his discourse, he referred to the late CHARLES DICKENS as an example of the former. He spoke in glowing terms of his works, designating them as breathing faith and Christianity in every line. The good done by them was incalculable. They formed the minds of many who looked up to the great novelist with admiration, and their tendency was to elevate the aspirations and to impart a healthy tone to the moral constitution of the reader. If a man with such influence and wielding such a mighty power with his pen were to use that influence and degrade that power by an improper use of that pen, would not many be led to think in a strain of immorality and believe evil to be meritorious? But this DICKENS never did. He never for a moment forgot the great object of his mission on earth, never by one line or by one word gave expression to an improper thought. His fertile imagination and graceful pen was enlisted in the work of redemption, and the homes of the lonely and the hearths of the unfortunate were made cheerful and the desolate heart was made hopeful by the words of comfort with which his works abounded. He told generally of the poorer classes, of their struggles with poverty, and of their accession to wealth, but their road to riches was not by crime or vice, but by a steadfast, strict observance of the principles of Christianity. He concluded by a most glowing encomium on the lamented author, and said that the name of CHARLES DICKENS would become synonymous with nobility of mind, and would be cherished as a household word, when that of many, perhaps more eminent men, would pale beneath the light of Christian virtue which threw a halo over the deceased.

Church Dedication in Orange, N. J.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, near East Orange, N. J., was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, and in presence of a large audience. At 10½ o'clock Rev. Bishop JANES preached the dedicatory sermon from Romans i., 14, 17. In the afternoon Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, Mayor FERRY and Rev. Mr. RYMAN, pastor of the church, addressed the audience, and in the evening Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, delivered a sermon.

The church is an elegant and commodious edifice, 28 feet wide by 80 feet long. It is built of brick, two stories in height, the lower story containing the class-rooms. The cost of the church, with the lot upon which it is erected, is about $28,000. Contributions to the amount of $4,000 were taken yesterday.

Another Bond Robbery.

One of the most skillful of recent bond robberies was reported to Superintendent JOURDAN yesterday. Mr. W. U. HOWES, of Elgin, Ill., called upon that official, stating that he had just arrived from that place, and while en route had been robbed of ten $1,000 United States bonds, of the issue of 1865, and $710 in currency. He could give no details of the robbery, further than that when leaving home he had placed the bonds and money in his traveling-bag, which he had kept constantly in view, but on opening it, after a night spent in a sleeping-car of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, both bonds and money were found to be gone. He had slept during a portion of the night, but had the bag close to his person, and cannot imagine how any thief could have opened it and taken out the property without disturbing him. The case was given to Capt. KELSO, who has placed it in charge of experienced detectives.

Reopening of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.

The Church of the Pilgrims, at the corner of Henry and Remsen streets, which has lately been undergoing extensive repairs, was reopened yesterday. The building has been enlarged so as to accommodate 300 more persons. A large extension has also been erected in the rear of the church, the first floor of which will be used as a lecture-room, and the second for Sunday-school purposes. This structure, however, will not be completed for several months. The entire work, when finished, will cost about $130,000. The pews will be sold in September.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 29.964 inches; maximum at 0 h. 0m. A. M., June 5, 30.040 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., June 11, 29.870 inches; range, .170 inch. Thermometer, mean, 67°; maximum at 5 P. M., June 8, 83.5°; minimum at 5 A. M., June 11, 55.5°; range, 28.0°. June 5, rain from 2¾ A. M. to 5 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; June 7, rain from 8 A. M. to 9¾ A. M.; amount of water, .05 inch; June 7, rain from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .05 inch; June 10, rain from 10¼ A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water, 1.05 inches; June 11, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 4½ P. M.; amount of water, .20 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 1.36 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,316 miles.

At the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-street, Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., preached yesterday afternoon, and Rev. DAVID MITCHELL in the morning and evening. A small organ containing ten registers, with a single bank of keys, built by Messrs. JARDINE & SON, was opened at the services yesterday. Though small it has considerable power, and the tone is exceedingly clear and good. Mr. JARDINE acted as organist. The instrument is placed on the platform on a level with the minister.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square, to-day, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday, in Tompkins-square; on Wednesday, in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday, at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

FRANK SCHOTTMULLER yesterday morning fell through the hatchway of the Lion Brewery, in One Hundred and Eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from the third floor, breaking two ribs, and receiving other severe injuries. He was taken to the German Hospital.

CHARLES VEITENHERRIN, of No. 309 Broome-street, was out riding with his two children yesterday, and when in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, the horse became unmanageable, and one of the children was thrown from the wagon, but without receiving serious injuries. The vehicle, however, was badly broken.

Superintendent JOURDAN recently issued an order directing the arrest of newsboys who cheat the public by bawling "extras" when there are no extras. Last evening while sitting in his office, he heard the cry of "Extra!" and had the crier brought before him. It was found that the pretended extra was a morning paper. The boy was dismissed with a warning that if again detected in the cheat he would be locked up. Within an hour he was found repeating the deceiving cry by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct and taken to the Mercer-street Police Station, where he was locked up. He will be arraigned this morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

SPOTTED TAIL, BEAR IN THE GRASS, RED CLOUD, and their companions, visited Central Park and High Bridge, yesterday, in carriages. They seemed very much delighted at everything they saw. They expressed great astonishment at the height of the bridge, and made some gestures expressive of the fate that would await a person unfortunate enough to fall over the parapet. On returning to the hotel they retired early without seeing many visitors. Today they will make a more extended tour through the City.

A musical, floral and fruit festival will take place to-night, at the Old Ladies' Home, Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. In addition to the regular entertainments of the evening, there will be an opportunity of seeing the Bible from which JOHN WESLEY and his father preached, and as it is for the benefit of a very worthy charity, we hope there will be a large attendance.

CORNELIUS MANGIN, of No. 1,071 Second-avenue, had JOSEPH HUNT yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of wounding his little daughter, MARY, with a pistol ball, in the breast, on Saturday evening last. HUNT was playing with a revolver in a careless manner, when it unexpectedly went off, one of the balls penetrating the breast of MARY MANGEN, who was standing near, and lodging in her back, where it still remains. HUNT was committed by Justice COULTER to answer to the charge of reckless use of fire-arms. Little MARY lies in a precarious condition.

At 7 o'clock, last evening, JAMES SOMERS, of No. 20 Prince-street, was found at the corner of Prince and Elizabeth streets, by Officer ROONEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, bleeding profusely from a stab wound in the arm, which he said he had received at the hands of a man named MCGINTY. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed. The Police do not appear to have obtained any further particulars of the affair.

A disturbance occurred last night in the First Ward, during which JOHN HOGAN, who resides at No. 1 Whitehall-street, was badly cut in the head. He was taken to the Station-house, and his wounds attended to, but the Police failed to report details.

WILLIAM FORBES and LAWRENCE REYNOLDS getting into a dispute, yesterday afternoon, at No. 165 Thompson-street, FORBES drew a revolver and fired one shot at his antagonist, which did not, however, take effect. Before he could repeat the experiment he was disarmed, but, breaking away, escaped before the police arrived. He has not yet been arrested.

THOMAS WALLACE, of No. 159 First-avenue, was savagely assaulted yesterday afternoon by JAMES MATHEWS, and received a severe cut on the head. The assailant was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct station-house.

A slight fire occurred yesterday on the third floor of the New-York University, corner of Waverley-place and East Washington-square, among some waste paper. It was extinguished by Officer CLARK, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

THOMAS JOHNSON, sixty-eight years old, an inmate of the sailor's boarding-house No. 90 Cherry-street, was choked to death yesterday while eating his dinner.

JACOB SHEPHERD, fifty-seven years of age, of No. 457 West Thirty-seventh-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence.

EDWARD FLAHERTY, of No. 2 Vandewater-street, accidentally broke his right arm yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN MCNALLY, residing at the corner of North Sixth and Seventh streets, was arrested for beating his wife.

ELLEN BLAKE was arrested yesterday for breaking into the house of JOHN ELTER, No. 317 First-street.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon PATRICK DONOVAN, six years of age, residing at No. 44 John-street, fell overboard, at the foot of Bridge-street, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to his parents.

The window of the fancy-goods store of CHARLES E. PLATT, No. 323 Fulton-avenue, was broken about 5 o'clock last evening and $50 worth of goods stolen therefrom.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon between twenty and thirty Irishmen, most of them under the influence of liquor, at the corner of Cedar and Main streets, Flushing, got into a fight, which threatened at one time to become quite formidable. The efforts of Officers WRIGHT and GILDERSLEEVE, assisted by ORANGE JUDD, who was on his way from church, quelled the disturbance. A number of persons were injured, two seriously. MICHAEL RYAN, alleged to be one of the ringleaders, was arrested and held by Justice LAWRENCE. RYAN had a fearful wound on his face, and another man, name unknown, was badly injured about the head. The officers are after others of the rioters.

The Divisions of Sons of Temperance of the towns of East Hampton and Southampton will have a grand reunion in Sag Harbor this evening. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, G. W. P., and other distinguished speakers will deliver addresses.

The homestead of the late GILBERT B. MILLER, of South Haven, together with the hotel and farm, have been sold to the Suffolk Club, whose lands lay immediately adjoining. They intend to erect new buildings, lay out new drives, and otherwise beautify the grounds.

The people of Suffolk County are actively discussing the propriety of increasing the salaries of the County Judge and District-Attorney. The latter officer receives the ridiculously low salary of $800.

The steam revenue cutter *Moccasin*, with a number of attachés of the Treasury Department, visited Greenport on Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of an unknown man were found floating in the river at the Long Dock, Jersey City. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, both arms and the face having almost entirely disappeared. From the dress it is supposed the deceased was a sailor. Coroner BURNS ordered the body to be interred.

Officer HARRIGAN, of the Hoboken Police, was assaulted, yesterday, by JOHN NICHOLSON, who had been arrested at the request of Mr. JOHN HARRON, a liquor-dealer residing in New-York. HARRON stated that NICHOLSON had followed him and had attempted to beat him. While NICHOLSON was in the custody of the officer four of his friends came to his rescue, and a fight ensued in which the officer was injured. NICHOLSON was afterward again arrested and was committed to the County Jail.

Aid BURKE, of the Hoboken Police, was called last evening to break up a fight between a man and his wife who lived in a house on the Meadows. Upon arriving at the house he was attacked by both man and wife, the latter attempting to strike the officer upon the head with a hatchet. She was prevented by the efforts of two citizens, who came to the officer's rescue. The names of the parties engaged in the affray could not be obtained until their arrest could be effected.

Yesterday forenoon MICHAEL KELLY was arrested in Jersey City on a charge of stealing $70 from a fellow-boarder named HENRY DOYLE, in Brooklyn. The money was in DOYLE's trunk, and during the absence of the latter it is alleged KELLY stole it.

Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, disposed of thirteen prisoners who were arrested for drunkenness and fighting. The cells remained full of prisoners after these were taken away.

Two mad dogs were shot in Hudson City and one in Bergen, yesterday, by the Police.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 11.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened firm and steady, and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	3 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	93	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¾	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	91	91
U. S. 10-40s	86¾	86¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	112	112
Erie Railroad Shares	17¾	17¾
At. and G. W. R. R. Shares	29	29

PARIS, June 11.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 75c., and closed 74f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm and unchanged, and closed firm at 95⅛@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, June 11.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed firm at 57f. for standard White.

HAVRE, June 11.—COTTON opened and closed active, both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, June 11.—PETROLEUM closed active at 6 thalers 21 groschen.

HAMBURG, June 11.—PETROLEUM closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened at 10⅛d., and closed at 10⅛d.@10⅛d. Middling Orleans opened at 10⅝d.@11d., and closed at 10¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 353,000 bales, of which 155,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 70s. ℔ cwt. Beef, 115s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon 38s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, June 11.—LINSEED CAKES firm. TALLOW firm. Calcutta LINSEED firm. LINSEED-OIL dull. Spirits PETROLEUM quiet. HOPS firm at £5@£5 15s. ℔ cental for English.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT more active and unsettled at $1 10½ for No. 2; during the afternoon dull, unsettled and unchanged. CORN easier at 83½c.@83⅝c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 83c.@83½c., seller June. OATS active and firmer at 50½c.@50¾c. RYE quiet at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and almost nominal; No. 2, 80c.@85c. HIGHWINES firm at $1. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS active at $8 15@$9 80 for common to choice. CATTLE quiet and steady at $3 50@$8 80 for common Cows to extra prime smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, June 11—Evening.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 for White, $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; Amber Michigan held at $1 30@$1 40, and White Canada $1 70@$1 72½. CORN quiet at $1 for No. 2. OATS scarce and quiet. RYE nominally at 87c. in bond. CORN-MEAL $2 20 for bolted, $2 20 for unbolted, per cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts are selling in car lots at $18@$19; Shipstuffs at $22@$25; Middlings $28@$30 per ton. Canal FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 7½c.; Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 63c., to New-York 46c., to Albany 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston $6 30, to New-York $4 80, to Albany $4 30 per ton. Lake IMPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 2,192,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,184,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4 40@$4 50; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $4 90@$5 50; Triple Extra, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT firm, and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 Spring, 95c.; No. 2 Fall, $1 15@$1 17; No. 1 Spring, $1 22½@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 42. CORN firm; Mixed, 89c.; Yellow, 92c.@95c.; White, 98c.@$1 08. OATS firm at 52c.@55½c. RYE steady at 77c.@78c. WHISKY dull at $1 04. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50, the latter for extra heavy. Bulk MEATS—Dry-salted Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4 75@$7 75. Live HOGS, $7 75@$8. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—11½c. on Wheat, 10¼c. on Corn, 6¾c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT opened with good demand, but closed dull and heavy; sales 43,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, and 23,000 bushels Minnesota Spring at $1 22; one cargo of No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms; and 7,800 bushels do. at $1 17½. CORN inactive; held at 94c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. OATS dull; 69c. bid, 70c. asked, for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY neglected. PORK dull at $29 75 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 03.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 22c.@22½c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio, $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8 25. WHEAT advanced 1c.; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 40; Western, $1 35@$1 37. RYE steady; State, $1 10. CORN dull and declined 1c.; Yellow, $1 05@$1 07; Mixed Western, $1 02. OATS steady; State, 63c.@65c.; Ohio, 60c. COFFEE—Nothing done. SUGAR and MOLASSES held stiffly. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 26⅝c.@26⅞c. WHISKY dull and nominal at $1 05@$1 06.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—COTTON better; Middling nominally 21½c. FLOUR active at full prices; Howard street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $7@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT firmer; prime to choice Maryland Red, $1 55@$1 65; good to prime, $1 40@$1 50; Pennsylvania, $1 42; Western, $1 35@$1 40. CORN firmer; White prime, $1 17@$1 18. OATS advanced to 60c.@62c. RYE nominal at $1 10. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull, nominally at $1 02@$1 05; sales of City Iron reported at $1.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—WHEAT improved; Choice Delhi held $2. RYE firm at $1 14@$1 15, in the street. CORN dull with no sales. OATS 1c. higher with a fair demand; Canada West, 70c.; State, in elevator and at Susquehanna Railroad depot, 71c. CATTLE market very dull; there is an increase thus far in the receipts over last week; the reduction in transportation prices on the Central Railroad has caused a decline of ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ ℔.; the highest price realized was 9¾c., or ¼c. less than last week; Canada Bulls brought 7c., and Stockers had no price fixed. SHEEP and LAMBS ¼c.@1c. lower. Milch Cows dull and drooping. HOGS—No demand.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand for speculation; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 75; Amber Michigan, $1 33; No. 1 Red, $1 37@$1 38; No. 2 Red, $1 31. CORN unchanged; held at 91c., buyers offer 90c. for No. 1; No. 2, 88c. OATS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS steady at 4c. to Buffalo, 7½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bushels; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; offered sparingly; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull at 90c. OATS dull at 55c.@62c., the latter for White. RYE advanced to 98c.@$1. COTTON steady and unchanged. WHISKY unsettled, with a light demand; sales of patent at $1; old process, $1 03. PROVISIONS unchanged. BULK MEATS held at 12c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20½c. FLOUR, $5 25. WHEAT firm at $1 20@$1 30 for Red and White. CORN declining at $1 12@$1 15. OATS, 68c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY at $1 01@$1 04. TOBACCO—Sales, 255 hhds. at $5@$7 50 for Frosted to Sound Lugs; $7 75@$31 for Low to Medium Bright Leaf.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 29; No. 2 do. held at $1 23. CORN firm at 94c.@95c. for No. 1 Mixed; 92c.@93c. for No. 2 do. OATS firm; No. 1 State, 59c. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 do., 89c.@90c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, $5 25@$5 30 ℔ bbl.; Refined, 23c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 16½ for No. 1, and $1 12½ for No. 2. OATS steady; No. 2 at 50½c. CORN nominal. FREIGHTS steady at 6c. to Buffalo; 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—COTTON nominally at 21½c. for Middling; no sales; receipts, 348 bales; exports, 13 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 50@$6 50. CORN dull; Yellow, $1; White, $1 10@$1 12. OATS scarce at 65c.@67½c. LARD nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16½c.@17c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm; Southern packages, 34½c.; New-York, 35½c. RESIN—Strained 5c. lower, at $1 55; No. 2, $1. Window GLASS at $1 65@$5 25. Crude TURPENTINE a shade higher, at $2 45@$3. TAR dull, at $1 50. COTTON quiet and steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 350 bales; coastwise, 276 bales; total, 626 bales; exports, to Havre, 41 bales; to New-York, 407 bales; stock, 100,776 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Mining STOCKS—Alpha, $10; Belcher, $9; Chollar, $25; Crown Point, $11; Gould & Curry, $60; Hale & Norcross, $109; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $48; Ophir, $13; Overman, $65; Savage, $38; Yellow Jacket, $48.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 208 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,330 bales; coastwise, 454 bales; stock, 7,786 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., June 11.—COTTON easy; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 282 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,346 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; stock, 23,133 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 383 bales; exports, coastwise, 101 bales; stock, 22,600 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 11.—COTTON market very dull, and prices lower; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 24 bales; Middling nominal at 20c.

NORFOLK, Va., June 11.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling nominally 20c.; receipts, 200 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 1,944 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

$5,000, F. B. JAMES, Esq., 5th-av., declares he would not take for his Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Thousands who are using it give the same testimony. Send for pamphlet. No one can afford to be without it. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 3 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
City of Antwerp	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Dacian	June 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Calabria	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 18	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Missouri	June 16	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 12.—*In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.*—Graf von Orentville, Marg. Finkenstadt, H. Lindemeyer, D. Goldschmidt, C. Forcus and wife, Maria and Sophia Steeve, L. Cohn and family, Julia A. Visin, child and nurse, Minna Bacharach, F. Hem, E. Vorig, M. Churchill, R. Leier, A. B. Brown, Capt. R. Fish, Marie Luhr, F. Sivers, M. Somborn, Carl Kornert, Adolph Sienecka, Adolph Burgtorf, Th. de Idiot, Bernh. Hinrichs, Gust. Cornelsson, Joh. Germeroth and children, Frans Haubrich, Carl Fuchs, Carol. Schmidt and son, J. Bachmann, Wilh. Korbmacher and family, Herm. Jacobs and wife, Christoph Busse and family, E. Windoch, J. Billes, D. Hess, H. Jaeger, S. Amasa, E. Warhmann, J. Kuras and family, Maria Busse, H. Daisterdieck and wife, Sigmund Wertheimer, Ida Haenisch, Jetti Levi, Johanne Strasser and children, Babette Frohlich, Carol. Muhlenbrink, Marie Meinken, Robert Kopp, Carl Kaufmann and wife, Julius Bockel, Geschw. Hols, Louis Hagen, Gust. Menners, Marie Koller, Dr. Theete and family, L. Blow, Geschw. Case, A. State, T. Watermann and wife, L. Simond, E. Ward.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—James Wilder and bride, Mrs. S. E. McNeil, Mrs. M. Harris, Miss E. Ballou, Mrs. J. W. Buell, Capt. Harley and wife, W. W. Gordon, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. H. P. Adams, Mrs. Kenson, Mrs. Valiett, Mrs. Southwick, J. S. Crowley, wife and 2 children, Mrs. S. M. Seisel, 2 children and servant, J. J. Weed, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss E. Twolips, Jno. S. Johnson, E. A. Hopkins, Jr., L. L. Spring, C. H. Collins, J. G. Nichols, J. S. F. Wood, H. Cohen, H. J. White, F. Miller, Jno. Higgins, Miss S. Harrold, Miss Wilkins, Miss Levy, Mrs. A. M. Green, Mrs. Beggs, Mrs. M. C. Owen and servant, F. C. Dempsey, C. H. Bulkley, G. W. James, E. D. Talcott, H. R. S. Andrews, A. A. E. W. Barclay.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—W. N. Barclay, J. J. Alexandre, W. D. Heinion, L. C. MacGoun, L. Castellot, Mrs. M. Castellot, W. R. Cunningham, Miss M. Peters, Miss A. Peters, C. Peters, W. H. Merrick, S. Zomas, Mrs. M. Zomas, J. Lacey.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets.......7:32 | Moon rises...5:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:13 | Gov. Island..8:02 | Hell Gate....9:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool June 1, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 905 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 7, lat. 46 52, lon. 42 30, spoke bark Kildare, (Br.,) bound W.; 8th, lat. 45 20, lon. 48 10, passed a large iceberg; 12th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman, a French and National steam-ship, bound E. Experienced fine weather and easterly winds throughout the passage.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Laurence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston June 2, via Key West 6, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz May 30, Sisal June 3 and Havana 7th, at 6:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons; 7th, off Havana, spoke brig E. O. Burnham.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah June 9, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Britannia, (of Boston,) Webb, Callao 115 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.; vessel to master. Had very light S. E. trades in the Pacific; March 5, experienced a terrific gale from S. W., lasting 48 hours, during which shipped a sea and completely filling the decks with water, washing overboard 9 casks containing about 2,000 gallons of water, and sprung all three topmasts; passed Cape Horn March 17; crossed the equator April 29, in lon. 35. Had light S. W. to the Cape, from thence light, variable weather; was 28 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. winds and calms.

Ship Hereford, (of London,) Gardiner, Calcutta March 7, Sand Heads 8, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 28; crossed the equator May 17, in lon. 35. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras and 6 ds. off the Highlands with calms and fogs.

Bark Jens Brandis, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cardiff 51 ds., with railroad iron to master. Came a north passage and had foggy weather from the Banks.

Bark Ferndale, (of Switzerland,) Fraser, Singapore, 97 ds., with mdse. to master. Passed Angier March 15, Cape Good Hope April 19, and crossed the equator May 15, in lon. 38. Had fine weather and very light winds since crossing the equator.

Brig Phebe Ellen, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dell, Cienfuegos 25 days, with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light weather.

Brig Regulator, (of Cardiff,) Simkins, Santos via Lisbon 36 ds., with coffee to George F. Bulley.

Brig Alfarata, (of Portland,) Wallace, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Warren Ray & Co.

Brig Mary Gibbs, Coggins, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Alice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Simpson, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado and sugar to order; vessel to Heney and Parker. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Was detained 24 hours off the Hook by fog. Brig Victoria sld. 3 ds. previous for New-York.

Brig Adamo, (Ital.) Ladruzr, Licata 50 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co.

Schr. Right Bower, Brown, Galveston, 19 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. No date, lat. 38, lon. 74 20, spoke bark Gladstone, (Br.,) from Galveston for Liverpool, 5 days out.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia, with pine-wood; 3d inst., during an E. gale, lost part of deck-load.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Berkele, Ethered, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Machias, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Stratford.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Lodowick Hill, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Montevue, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, (Tern.,) Piedmore, Virginia.

Schr. B. C. Terry, (Tern.,) Birdsall, Georgetown.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.

Schr. Minnie Still, Jennings, Virginia.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Virginia.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Hooper, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Stader, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. Fnrust, Heath, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Collins, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

SAILED—Bark Medway, for Port Medway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12.—Arr. bark Richard, from Antwerp; steam-ship Malta, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—Arr. steamer Dictator, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 11, A. M.—Arr. brig Julia Blake, (Br.,) Day, Pernambuco May 1, for Boston; crossed the equator May 15, in lon. 42 50; was 16 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Also arr. schrs. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, and S. J. Gilmore, Lord, James River, Va., for Thomaston; Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, Baltimore, for Boston; Clara W. Elwell, Giles, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

7 A. M.—Wind N. E., thick and rainy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12—Arr. brig Alice Lea, from Bath.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Webster, Norris, from Callao, which arrived 10th, anchored in the Lower Bay, came up to the City yesterday A. M., (12th,) and reports passed Cape Horn, April 16, 27 ds. out, with strong westerly gales, from thence to the equator, 29 ds., which was crossed in lon. 41; has been within 150 miles of New-York for the last six days with thick fog and calm.

Anchored at Quarantine and bound out—Ships Palmerston, (N. G.,) for Hamburg; City of Montreal, for Havre; barks Victor, (Nor.,) for Konigsberg; Maria Augusta, (Nor.,) for Stettin; Alexandra, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen; Entalia, (Ital.,) for Waterford; Sirius, (Nor.,) for Queenstown; Fairy, (Br.,) for Gibraltar; Concettina, (Ital.,) for Genoa; brigs Samoljot, (Dan.,) for Konigsberg; Foam, (Br.,) for Havre; schrs. Confidentia, (N. G.,) Willetaina, (N. G.,) for Konigsberg.

Spoken.

May 29, lat. 26 17, lon. 68 01, spoke bark Savannah, from New-York, bound to Sombrero.

March 18, exchanged signals with ship H. L. Richardson, from London, for Callao.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, June 1, barks Ukraine, for New-York in 3 ds.; Lord Raglan, (Br.,) for Falmouth for orders in 4 ds.; brigs Ellen M. Rowley, for New-York in 3 ds.; John Bright, for Boston in 4 ds.; Albion, for Falmouth for orders in 7 ds.; Success, do. do. in 4 ds.; Ivanhoe, do. do. in 5 ds.; "Gilliott," do. do. in 3 ds.; Lije Houghton, New-York or Falmouth.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres from American ports: April 14, Ysabel, from St. John's; April 15, Shamrock, from Baltimore; April 18, Albert Thomas, from Pensacola; April 20, Wheatland, from New-York; April 20, Clara Eaton, from St. Mary's; April 25, Baquerean, from Pensacola; April 26, Archer, from Portland; April 26, Ada Gray, from St. John's; April 27, Tubal Cain, from Pensacola; April 29, John Bunyan, from Pensacola; April 29, Cordelia, from Pensacola.

Arrivals at Montevideo from North American ports: April 15, Spray Bloom, from New-Brunswick; April 18, Europa, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 12.—The steam-ship Nevada, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

REAL BRONZE

DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS

These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in America or abroad.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUF'G COMPANY,
Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

GRAND PARK,

COMPRISING FORTY ESTATES, CONSISTING OF

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS,

IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL

HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN SIX SUBDIVISIONS, INCLUDING

Elegant Villa Sites, Desirable Village Lots, and Handsomely-Improved Property.

This property is situated on the Harbor, twenty miles from City Hall, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, extending nearly two and a half miles wide, westwardly, over the romantic Highlands of Mamaroneck and Scarsdale, three and a half miles, and comprises the finest body of lands in the county. Besides the forty homesteads, twenty new ornate villa HOUSES will be erected.

Extensive Esplanades, Wide Boulevards and Handsome Avenues are now in Process of Construction.

Village LOTS WILL BE 50 BY 150 FEET, and villa plots one to ten acres each. The finest opportunity ever offered to secure first-class,

ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL, ELEGANT HOMES.

Sale will be positive, and without reserve; forty per cent. down; balance in three years.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

All purchasers of $1,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad FOR ONE YEAR FREE.

SALE OF FIRST SUBDIVISION VILLAGE PROPERTY,

160 Village Lots, Equal to 480 City Lots,

WILL TAKE PLACE

JUNE 16, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

Special train leaves Depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

For further information and descriptive pamphlets, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
Grand Park Office, No. 317 Broadway, New-York; or

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.;
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.; and
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, *Evening Post* Building, Auctioneers.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market.

THE PRICE WILL BE 90 FLAT UNTIL THE 15TH JUNE, BUT ON AND AFTER THAT DATE IT WILL BE

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

SUMMER

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

IN STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST.

IN VARIETY THE MOST EXTENSIVE.

IN PRICE THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

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GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

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KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

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INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

175 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—thirty miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tasewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 175 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

99 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and thoroughly equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion greatly exceed our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

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